

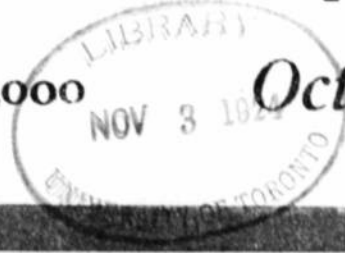
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

October 29, 1924



PLOTTING MISCHIEF

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*



## OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 Mc Dermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

### LEARN AUCTIONEERING

At World's Greatest School. Term opens Dec. 1. Students have advantage of International Livestock Show for livestock judging. Write today for large free catalog—JONES' NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. CAREY M. JONES, President.

### The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

### TOBACCO by Parcel Post

Choice Old Canadian-grown Virginia flue-cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange  
RUTHVEN, ONT.

### TRAPPERS!

Send for our new catalog of The Gibbs "Two Trigger Trap" and The New Gibbs Humane Trap. They are the only traps that absolutely prevent "Wring-offs." Catalog also contains useful information to TRAPPERS.

W. A. GIBBS & SON  
Dept. CM-10, TORONTO, CANADA

### NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Are you leaving your property to chance?

YES; unless you have made a will saying whom you want to have it after your death, and appointing a responsible executor to see that they get it.

We are Executors. Let us send you our booklets.

### NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Paid-up Capital Assets under ad-  
and Reserve ministration  
\$4,000,000 \$126,000,000

WINNIPEG - EDMONTON  
SASKATOON

# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Saskatchewan

### Drive Postponed

The date for commencement of the drive for membership, originally fixed for November 3, has been necessarily postponed to November 17.

### An Appeal

The attention of our members is again called to the necessitous cases arising in many parts of the province owing to crop failure. The need is very real, many bad cases having been brought to the attention of the association, and every effort is being made by the Central office to see that these needs are supplied.

A large amount of clothing has been given by the Women's Labor League and other bodies and private citizens of Regina, and another very large contribution has been made by the Belleek local in the Moose Jaw district, among others. In addition a considerable amount of underclothing, boots, etc., has been purchased by the association through the balance of the Patriotic Acre Fund. Shipments have already been made to several families, but there is still room for more. May we appeal to those who are more favorably situated to help all they can in this time of stress by forwarding subscriptions of money or clothing to the Central office, Regina.

### District No. 12 Conventions

Arrangements have been made by W. E. Irving, director of District No. 12, for county conventions to be held during the latter part of October, in the Melfort, Kinistino and Shellbrook constituencies, as follows: Melfort, Tuesday, October 28, in the Grain Growers' Hall, Sand Hill Creek; Kinistino, Wednesday, October 29, at Weldon; and Shellbrook, on Friday, October 31, in Shellbrook Town Hall. In addition to Mr. Irving and Mrs. Craig, district director for the Women's Section, each of these meetings will be attended by Geo. F. Edwards, president of the association.

### Winter Program

Following the custom for some years past, an excellent program of winter studies has been prepared by the Central office, which will probably have reached all local secretaries by the time this appears.

Among other interesting features is the reading and discussion of Jack London's *Strength of the Strong*, which deals with the beginning of the currency system and the growth of the privileged class, a discussion on the proposed amalgamation with the Farmers' Union, a debate on *The National Issue of Currency vs. Private Issue*, and another on the subject, *Resolved That Canada Should Return to the Gold Standard*.

An evening is given up to a community gathering, the special feature of which will be some form of celebration of Armistice Day, looking to the promotion of universal and permanent peace; another to a junior program and discussion on *How to Make Our Educational System Better Serve the Needs of an Agricultural Province*. Other programs are devoted to discussions of convention resolutions and reports, the annual meetings of locals, and other matters.

Community singing is again featured in the program, and a number of alternative subjects for debates are provided. There are many useful working hints, suggestions for libraries, lists of lantern slides, and other features which increase the value and helpfulness of the program. Literature dealing with the various subjects can be had free from the Central office, and from December 1, copies of Jack London's *Strength of the Strong*, and H. G. Wells' *The Country of the Blind*, may be had from the office at 10c per copy, and *The Inversion of Science*, a remarkable work on wealth and money, by Prof. Soddy, of Cambridge University, at 25c per copy.

## Convention Fares

In view of the approach of the annual conventions of the farmers' associations of the three prairie provinces, a concerted effort is being made by the U.F.M. the U.F.A. and the S.G.G.A. to induce the railways to grant a reduction of convention rates to a fare and one-quarter for conventions attended by 300 or more delegates.

Seeing that a single fare only for the return journey was charged before the war, and for some time after, the associations feel that they are justified in asking for a reduction to a fare and one-quarter for the return journey, in place of a fare and a half as charged at present. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held a few days ago.

It was also decided that the secretaries of the various provincial associations should take joint action with a view to securing a reduction in rates for the carriage of seed grain next season.

### Requests Conference

In connection with the present position on the western freight rates question, the standing of the S.G.G.A. has been signally recognized by the chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, who wired Geo. F. Edwards under date of October 16 as follows: "The railway board will be in the West next month, and would like to have conference with you and others concerning freight situation. Dates can be fixed later."

So far as we have been able to ascertain the Grain Growers' Association is the only body, in Southern Saskatchewan at least, to receive such a communication, and this may no doubt be regarded as a district tribute to the work of the association on the question of freight rates.

Mr. Edwards lost no time in accepting the invitation on behalf of the association, and replied as follows, viz.: "We shall be pleased to have conference with the board when here, and when notified of date will arrange.—G. F. Edwards."

## Manitoba

### Fall Campaign

Plans for the fall campaign are progressing very favorably. Announcement is herewith made of the itinerary of meetings for the southern half of the province. It may be necessary to make a few minor changes because of local conditions, and if any are necessary they will be announced later. Every mail is bringing word from our numerous workers in the country offering their services and stating that the prospects are for a very successful campaign. Many are indicating their intention of attending our conference in Winnipeg, on November 13. The recent decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in abrogating the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is very keenly resented and forcing our people to a determination to organize effectively, and fight until a reversal of the decision is secured.

Meetings will be held in southern Manitoba at the following places and dates:

### Springfield Constituency

November 3, 8 p.m., Oak Bank; November 4, 8 p.m., Dugald; November 5, 2 p.m., Oak Crossing; November 5, 8 p.m., Anola (Millbrook); November 6, 8 p.m., Hazelridge; November 7, 8 p.m., Tyndall; November 8, 2 p.m., Gonor; November 8, 8 p.m., Birds Hill; November 17, 8 p.m., East Selkirk and Niverville; November 18, 2 p.m., Walkleyburg and St. Agathe; November 18, 8 p.m., Libau and St. Adolphe; November 19, 2 p.m., Thalberg and Oak Island; November 19, 8 p.m., Brokenhead and Lorette Station; November 20, 2 p.m., Brightstone and Lorette; November 20, 8 p.m., Lac du Bonnet and St. Anne; November 21, 2 p.m.,

## The Grain Growers' Guide

Beausejour and Giroux; November 21, 8 p.m., Ladywood and La Broquerie.

### Provencher Constituency

November 17, 8 p.m., Otterburne and Marais; November 18, 2 p.m., St. Pierre and St. Jean; November 18, 8 p.m., St. Malo and Morris; November 19, 2 p.m., Arnauld and St. Elizabeth; November 19, 8 p.m., Dominion City and Dufrost; November 20, 2 p.m., Woodmore and Rosenort; November 20, 8 p.m., Ridgeville and Aubigny; November 21, 2 p.m., Manchester and Union Point; November 21, 8 p.m., Letellier and Avonlea.

### Macdonald Constituency

November 24, 8 p.m., Treesbank, Greenway, Elm Creek, Somerset; November 25, 2 p.m., Stockton, Swan Lake, Barnsley, St. Leon; November 25, 8 p.m., Glenboro, Altamont, Homewood, Mariapolis; November 26, 2 p.m., Cypress River, Roseisle, Pomeroy, St. Alphonse; November 26, 8 p.m., Holland, Miami, Roland, Bruxelles; November 27, 2 p.m., Rathwell, Tobacco Creek, Albert, Notre Dame de Lourdes; November 27, 8 p.m., Treherne, Central School, Sperling; November 28, 2 p.m., Arbroath, Graysville, Brunkild, St. Claude; November 28, 8 p.m., Wingham, Carman, Sanford, Fanneystelle.

### Brandon District Convention

The tenth annual U.F.M. convention for Brandon district will be held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Friday, November 7. Registration opens at 1 p.m., and the convention proper commences at 1.30. Kindly see that your local has a good representation present.

Be sure to have a mover and seconder prepared to introduce and explain any resolution coming from your local. It will be the privilege of any such persons to sit with the resolution committee during the final drafting of said resolution.

A good program has been prepared, a copy of which will be mailed as soon as received from the press.—W. H. Hicks, secretary.

## Alberta

### Ask Convention to Decide

Woodville local recently passed a resolution endorsing the action of the "Ginger Group," in withdrawing from the Progressive caucus; and a further resolution in the following terms:

"Whereas, the annual provincial convention is the final authority of the U.F.A. in all matters of general policy, and,

"Whereas, there seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of our elected members to the federal parliament on a matter of general policy;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention outline the policy in respect to the conduct of our elected members, and be it further resolved that our elected members adhere to such policy."

### Bow Valley Convention

Bow Valley U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Association will meet at Strathmore, November 4, when addresses will be heard from J. T. Shaw, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P.

### Endorse "Ginger Group"

An increase in membership of one hundred per cent. is reported by Wide-Awake local, near Bawlf. This was secured without the help of a drive of any kind. At a recent meeting the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, the 'Ginger Group' has unflinchingly fought for a betterment of economic conditions, and have always endeavored to carry out the aims of the U.F.A., we, the members of the Wide-Awake local U.F.A. No. 990, hereby endorse the stand taken by the 'Ginger Group' when breaking from the Progressive Party."

The secretary was instructed to endeavor to get Wm. Irvine or E. J. Garland, to address the local during the fall.

### Lacombe Convention

The annual convention of the Lacombe Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Lacombe, on November 6, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp. Arrangements have been made for addresses by Hon. Mrs. Parlyb, Hon. Herbert Greenfield and Donald Cameron, junior.



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

October 29, 1924

No. 44



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified...\$6.75 per inch  
Classified....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Council of Agriculture Meets

Representatives of farmers' organizations demand suspension of railway board's order setting aside C.N.P. agreement and denounce proposed increase of duty on raisins

IMMEDIATE suspension of the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners setting aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, was urged upon the government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on the first of the two days' meeting of the council in Winnipeg, last Friday and Saturday. The full resolution as wired to the prime minister, at Penticton, and to Ottawa, was as follows:

"The Canadian Council of Agriculture urge upon the Dominion government that it exercise immediately its power under section 52 of the Railway Act, and suspend the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners setting aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement;

"And further, that the government take such steps as are necessary to remove the discrimination in freight rates now existing in the application of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement."

The council devoted much time to a discussion of matters arising out of the report of the delegation from the council which waited upon the government during the last session of parliament, and presented a series of resolutions passed at the last meeting of the council. Arising out of this discussion the council re-affirmed its position on the tariff and demanded a substantial all-round reduction of the tariff at the next session of parliament; urged that special efforts be made to promote closer trade relations with the United States; referred to the executive of the council the question of revaluation of the physical assets of the Canadian National Railway for enquiry and report; endorsed the recommendation in the interim report of the Royal Grain Commission that all elevators built by public moneys be placed under the operation of one central body; denounced the increase of the duty on raisins and currants in the treaty of reciprocity with Australia; and asserted the inadequacy of the proposal of the prime minister for Senate reform.

In connection with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, the council also decided that in view of the importance of the agreement to the West, the probability of it becoming an issue in parliament and the necessity for the people clearly understanding what the agreement was, it be suggested to the prairie provincial governments to prepare and circulate a succinct yet adequate account of the agreement and its bearing upon transportation rates. The secretary was accordingly instructed to write to this effect to these governments.

On the branch lines of the Canadian National Railway, the bills for which were thrown out by the Senate last session, and on the Hudson Bay Railway, the council re-affirmed its previous position, and instructed the executive to continue pressing the building of these lines.

## Bankruptcy Act

A very full discussion took place on a resolution from the United Farmers of Manitoba, asking the council to press for legislation at the coming session of parliament, embodying the

amendments to the Bankruptcy Act proposed by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House at the last session. This amendment was intended to remove the discrimination now existing in the act against the farmer, and to enable farmers to make compositions of their debts through the medium of provincial debt adjustment bureaus. The council adopted a resolution "that the government be urged to pass at the next session of parliament the amendments to the Dominion Bankruptcy Act proposed by the Standing Select Committee on Banking and Commerce at the close of the last session."

A resolution was also adopted calling upon the government to implement its promise to bring in a bill providing for the establishment of the single transferable vote.

The women's section of the council met separately on the afternoon of the second day's meeting, and subsequently brought in a report which included meetings with Miss Bondfield, the representative of the British government, who, with a commission, had been investigating matters relating to child immigration. The section reported progress on the question of the personal naturalization of women and amendment of the divorce law.

The closing hours of the meeting were taken up with a frank discussion of the present state of the whole farmers' movement, and the question of co-ordinating the numerous institutions connected with the movement for the good of the movement. Inasmuch as this subject was not on the agenda, and the various associations on the council had not discussed the matter, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the executive to make provision for a complete discussion at the next meeting of the council.

## Reduction of Tariff

The following is the resolution on the tariff adopted by the council:

"That this council re-affirm its previous pronouncement in condemnation of the principle of tariff protection, and declaring in favor of a substantial increase in the British preference, a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States, and the immediate abolition of the tariff on the implements of production, believing that the

customs tariff so long as it is retained, should be based solely on the requirements for the public revenue.

"And further, that in conformity with the above declaration of principle, we ask for substantial all-round reduction of the tariff at the next session of parliament."

In connection with the treaty of reciprocity with Australia, the council passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the government have repeatedly affirmed that their tariff policy is directed toward reducing the cost of living, and,

"Whereas, in the reciprocal trade agreement with Australia, now awaiting administrative ratification, the general tariff on raisins and dried currants is raised from 2/3 of a cent to 3 cents a pound, and these commodities from Australia placed on the free list, and,

"Whereas, our imports of these goods from Australia are only a small fraction of our total importation and our national requirements, and,

"Whereas, the effect of this change in the tariff will be to increase the cost of raisins and currants, and impose an additional tax burden upon the people of over \$1,000,000 annually, and increase the cost of living by more than that amount;

"Therefore, the Canadian Council of Agriculture demands that the government adhere to its avowed tariff policy, and that this change in the tariff be not made; and, further, that in all reciprocal trade agreements the concessions made by this country be in the form of reduced duties, and that no preference be given which involves an actual increase in any tariff duty."

## Reciprocity With U.S.

That the government should make special efforts to increase trade with the United States, was affirmed in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Dominion government, through the Department of Trade and Commerce, maintains a large staff of trade commissioners and commercial agents in foreign countries and distant parts of the Empire, for the purpose of finding and developing markets for Canadian manufactures and agricultural and other products, and,

"Whereas, no effort appears to be made to secure more favorable conditions for the export of Canadian products to the United States, which is our nearest and most natural market, although trade treaties have recently been made or negotiated with France, Belgium, Finland and Australia;

## The Guide Announces a New Serial

## The Window Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone Mackay

Starting in November 12 issue we will publish regularly each week instalments of a full-length novel, by a well known and beloved Canadian writer. It will make splendid reading for the fall and winter months. It is a story of unusual originality and charm. The setting is partly on a lonely island off the coast of British Columbia. The characters in it: a young professor, studying the primitive Indians, so that he might write of them; a queer old man who calls himself Dr. Farr; his daughter, who is his secretary, and who seems to stand in fear of him, and Li Ho, the Chinese cook, hold the reader's interest from the very beginning. Do not miss the opening chapters in November 12 issue of The Guide.

## "Metallic" Ceilings

Never crack or fall off

Send for our Free Booklet "C"

The Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited 401W

797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg



# Home for Christmas

VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

* Nov. 5—Empress of France	to Cherbourg, Southampton
* Nov. 6—Montreal	to Belfast, Glasgow
* Nov. 7—Montclair	to Liverpool
* Nov. 12—Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
* Nov. 13—Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
* Nov. 14—Montclair	to Liverpool
* Nov. 19—Empress of Scotland	to Cherbourg, Southampton
* Nov. 20—Marloch	to Belfast, Glasgow
* Nov. 21—Montclair	to Liverpool
* Nov. 26—Metita	to Belfast, Glasgow
* Nov. 26—Montclair	to Liverpool
* Dec. 5—Montclair	to Liverpool
* Dec. 10—Minnedosa	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
* Dec. 11—Metagama	to Belfast, Glasgow
* Dec. 12—Montclair	to Liverpool
* Dec. 16—Montclair	to Liverpool

\*From Montreal †From Quebec ‡From St. John

Apply Local Agents; or write

W. C. CASEY, General Agent

364 MAIN STREET - WINNIPEG

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian Council of Agriculture urge upon the Dominion government the necessity of at once appointing a Canadian ambassador to the United States, as well as an adequate number of trade representatives, and of endeavoring to arrange with the government of the United States more favorable terms for the admission of Canadian products, particularly livestock, potatoes and other agricultural products."

In connection with taxation policy it was resolved: "That the Canadian Council of Agriculture urge upon the Dominion government the necessity (1) of maintaining the income tax at substantially the present scale, (2) of reducing and removing those protective duties on imports which increase the costs of living and production, and (3) of applying surpluses of revenue, whenever available, to such tariff reductions in preference to the reduction of other indirect taxes, such as the Sales Tax."

A resolution was also passed approving of the action of the Dominion livestock commissioner, in deciding to put into effect on November 1, regulations modifying the system of hog grading now in force, so that in future it will be nearer to that originally agreed upon by the representatives of the producers.

The following organizations were represented at the meeting: The United Farmers of Quebec, United Farmers of Ontario, United Farmers of Manitoba, United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, United Grain Growers, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, The Grain Growers' Guide, W. A. Amos, president of the council and of the U.F.O., presided.



# The SINGING VOICE comes true

**A**QUAINT FANCY—that old fairy tale of our childhood. Do you remember it? That tale we knew as the "Singing Voice." The wicked, scheming uncle, the little orphan boy driven out into the world—and the Singing Voice that went with him, guiding his footsteps, shielding him from dangers, cheering and counselling him.

Yes, a wonderful old fancy, that—and, today, that fancy has come true. Radio—only yesterday a plaything—has become almost overnight the Singing Voice of the World. Night after night, the air yields a program whose richness and variety makes no account of distance.

## The Lure of the Magic Box

**T**RULY, Radio is the Heart of the Home, for within that magic box lies a wealth of entertainment and instruction nothing else can give. A turn of the dial, and the Grenadier Guards Band, playing in Montreal, is transported to a farm house on the Prairies. Another turn, and the voice of a singer, full and sweet, comes ringing through the air from some far-distant city. Again—and out of the air come weather forecasts, market reports, news of the hour, transmitted more quickly even than the telegraph can carry them.

## Long Distance Reception at a Popular Price



The R-11 brings in distant stations loud and clear. In tone and range, it is the equal of many higher-priced sets. Complete with Peanut Tube, in rich mahogany case. By adding the R-15 Amplifier Unit the strength of signals from distant stations is greatly increased.



*No metropolitan theatre can present a program so varied as that of radio. No city dweller can keep more abreast of events than the farm home equipped with radio.*

## You, too, can enjoy Radio

**A**ND, NOW, Northern Electric sets have made long-distance radio reception so simple and inexpensive that all can enjoy it. Years of successful experience in making Canada's telephones have helped us to secure exceptionally faithful radio reproduction. Northern Electric Radio Sets are singularly free from the noise and distortion which have so often lessened the pleasure of radio reception.

There's a Northern Electric Set to suit practically any purse. And each, from the popular-priced R-11 to the DE LUXE R-4—used by H.R.H., the Prince of Wales on the E.P. ranch—is made with the same painstaking, scientific workmanship that distinguishes every Northern Electric product.

Radio fans appreciate the superior broadcasting of Station CHYC, owned and operated by the Northern Electric Company, Limited, Montreal. Read these excerpts from some of their numerous letters:

### BROADCASTING PERFECT

We wish to express our gratitude for your magnificent concert last night. The artists were much appreciated, and your broadcasting absolutely perfect.

J.D.M., Ville St. Pierre, Que.

### BETTER THAN LOCAL

Your broadcasting comes in here great. Modulation good. Tones clear. We hear you as plainly as we hear our own stations in this State, in fact better. Let the good work continue.

O.J.E., Springville, Iowa

### FROM A SHUT-IN

For the past two winters I have been compelled to remain indoors, but this last winter has been made so much brighter by your excellent broadcasting and splendid programmes. I wish to offer you my sincerest appreciation.

M.R., Westmount, Que.

### WEST VIRGINIA HEARS CHYC

I would like to express how much I enjoyed the evening's broadcast. The merits of the programme were audibility, beauty of music played, harmony, and the clearness of the announcer's voice.

W.J., Fairmont, W. Va.

### A FORCE FOR GOOD

Please accept my sincere thanks for the wonderful piano recital given last night through Station CHYC. Concerts like these will make radio one of the foremost forces for good, giving, as it does, instruction in the best of music.

W.M., Verdun, Que.

### STAYED UP TILL 1 A.M.

Your concert was so very enjoyable that I listened until nearly 1 a.m. It takes broadcasting of exceptional merit to cause me to do this late listening. I wish to compliment the quality of your station, which I hear frequently. In every instance I have noted a quality that is exceptionally good, something different and more pleasing than I usually find.

G.F.C., Great Barrington, Mass.



Tonight, the air is full of wonderful things. All about you is music, entertainment, news. Why deny this pleasure to your family and yourself? Why wait any longer for that radio set you're certain to buy eventually? WHY WAIT—when a postage stamp and a few minutes of time will bring you complete information on these splendid Northern Electric sets?

You owe it to yourself to get acquainted with radio. WRITE TO US TONIGHT. Address the nearest Northern Electric Branch, or the Radio Engineering Department, Montreal.

# Northern Electric

COMPANY LIMITED

"The people that made your 'phone'"

HALIFAX  
WINDSOR

QUEBEC  
WINNIPEG

TORONTO

HAMILTON  
REGINA

LONDON  
VANCOUVER

Owners and Operators of  
Broadcasting Station CHYC



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 29, 1924

## Rescind the Order

Notice has been sent out by the railways that conformably with the order of the Board of Railway Commissioners setting aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, the rates based on the agreement will be cancelled on October 27, and the rates in force on July 6, restored.

Meanwhile Premier King preserves silence, and, according to a press despatch, Hon. George P. Graham, acting prime minister, states that the matter of the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, will not be dealt with until Mr. King returns to Ottawa. That means that the order of the board will go into effect, because Mr. King does not, apparently, intend to return to Ottawa before the end of this month.

This matter can be dealt with by the cabinet without the presence of the prime minister, provided the prime minister has realized clearly what should be done. The governor-in-council, that is, the government, has power under the Railway Act to rescind any order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and as Premier King has been claiming throughout the West that his government, as a matter of deliberate policy, and in justice to the West, restored the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, it is incumbent upon him to take such steps as may be necessary and within the power of the government, to prevent the frustration of the avowed intention of the government. He can approve the necessary order-in-council as well in the West as in the East.

The order of the Board of Railway Commissioners should be rescinded by the governor-in-council, and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement restored, and the railways forbidden to practice discrimination in rates. The Board of Railway Commissioners is not above making mistakes, but there is no excuse for allowing their mistakes to operate to the injury of the people when parliament expressly provided the means for protecting the people.

## Where West Meets East

Last April, a party of the Progressives in parliament, paid a visit to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of acquiring at first hand some knowledge of the outstanding public questions of the maritime provinces. What they discovered, after meeting those who could speak with authority on the subject, was that to a remarkable extent the economic troubles of the maritimes were the same as those of the prairie West, and proceeded from the same causes. They needed markets for the products of the farm, the forest, and the fisheries, and they needed cheaper transportation. They could not look West; they had perforce to look East and South, and they were handicapped in the former market by Canada's protective tariff, and in the latter by the tariff of the United States.

The handicaps imposed upon the maritime provinces were recently the subject of a letter in a Halifax paper, from F. B. McCurdy, a Nova Scotia farm boy who has become a millionaire—by abandoning farming for finance—and who was minister of public works in the Meighen cabinet, which letter has subsequently been printed, with additions, as a pamphlet. Although a strong Conservative, Mr. McCurdy traces most of the troubles of the maritimes to the so-called national policy of protection. Under this policy, he says, industry and finance have become concentrated in Ontario and Quebec; the modest industries of the maritimes have

been destroyed by the large concerns of these other provinces; high freight rates prevent commercial intercourse between the Canadian East and West; the products of the West flow mainly through foreign ports instead of through Canadian ports, while the high tariff of the United States keeps out maritime products, and the high tariff of Canada increases the cost of what the people of the maritimes have to buy. Mr. McCurdy recognizes that this so-called national policy of protection hurts the prairie provinces in exactly the same way as it hurts the extreme eastern provinces, and that only Ontario and Quebec profit by it. He has suggested that the government of Nova Scotia appoint a commission to make a thorough and searching enquiry into the effect of the tariff, high freight rates and the flowing of western produce through United States ports, upon the economic welfare of the province.

A New Brunswick manufacturer, A. Maclean, of Bathurst, N.B., who is in the lumber and pulp business, is of the same opinion as Mr. McCurdy. The tariff is too high, he says, and the Canadian manufacturers "charge the Canadian consumer the foreign price plus the protection they enjoy under the tariff." That means a high cost of production, and because the maritime provinces have to find a market for their goods outside of Canada, what those provinces need is the opportunity to buy their requirements cheaper than they can under a protective tariff, and by thus cheapening production secure a wider market abroad.

Here are one or two questions on which the East and the West can get together. It is incontestable that those parts of the country devoted chiefly to primary production can not be benefited by a protective tariff. The so-called national policy of protection is a policy for manufacturing industry exclusively; a real national policy is one which would give consideration to all forms of economic activity and foster those which are developing the natural resources of the country, and placing primary products at the service of mankind. Canada's protective tariff imposes severe handicaps upon primary industries for the benefit of secondary industries. This tariff policy should be reversed, and it could be reversed if those parts of the country which demand the reversal would get together and stick together on a real national policy.

## The Ontario Plebiscite

Voting in the liquor plebiscite in Ontario, last Thursday, resulted in a majority for the continuance of the Temperance Act, that is, prohibition. The majority fell far short of that recorded in favor of the act in 1919, and so far as the principal cities are concerned the vote was strong for government sale. The early vote seemed to indicate that the "wets" were going to poll a large majority but the rural districts stood well on the side of prohibition, and the later returns steadily reduced the "wet" majority, and finally swung the majority to the other side.

The majority in favor of the act will be about 40,000, as against a majority of 407,289 in 1919. The comparative smallness of the majority creates a somewhat embarrassing situation for the government, for those centres which polled heavily in favor of government control are almost certain to continue the agitation against continuance of the act, and for the establishment of local option, and they will point to the reduced vote in favor of the act in the rural districts as evidence that prohibition has failed to

satisfy. The fact still remains, however, that in the face of the example of these western provinces, and despite the vigorous and expensive campaign conducted by the advocates of government control, and the opponents of restriction of the liquor trade, the farmers of Ontario as a whole, stood by prohibition, and the government cannot afford to pursue any policy that ignores that expression of opinion. There is no doubt in the world that if government control had carried by the slightest majority the advocates of it would have demanded the repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act and the establishment of government control. They would have insisted that the will of the majority, even if the majority were only one, must prevail. They asked for the plebiscite that the will of the majority might be known. They now know it; if they are as good citizens as they claim to be they will abide by the decision.

## Canada's Main Trade

Although the United States erects a high tariff wall against Canada, and takes especial pains to keep out Canadian wheat, the administration at Washington places such a high value upon trade with this country that it has appointed a trade commissioner at Ottawa.

The government of Canada is also interesting itself in trade facilitation, but instead of following the example of the United States and looking after the big customers of this country, it is pottering around among the small customers and negotiating treaties of reciprocity that increase taxation and add to the cost of living in this country. It is the expressed opinion of big business men in Canada that the appointment of a Canadian ambassador at Washington, complete arrangements for which were made before the present government came into existence, would greatly facilitate trade between the two countries on this continent and widen the market for Canadian goods among our southern neighbors.

Of Canada's outside trade over 50 per cent. is done with the United States. Of our exports 80 per cent. is about evenly divided between the British Empire and the United States, while approximately two-thirds of our imports come from the United States. The largest buyers from and sellers to Canada are the United States and Great Britain, and the trade figures with these countries for the year ending March 31, 1924, were: Exports to Great Britain, \$360,094,000; to the United States, \$430,715,000; imports from Great Britain, \$153,613,000; from the United States, \$601,295,000. Trade with these two countries, Great Britain and the United States, accounted last year for over 70 per cent. of Canada's total outside trade.

One would imagine that it was worth a special effort to maintain the best of relations with those with whom the country does the most business, and to develop a commerce that means so much to the country, but the idea which seems to prevail at Ottawa is that it is better to look after the small things and let the big things look after themselves. Hence the trade treaties that may mean something to particular interests but which mean either nothing or additional taxation to the country at large.

It is, of course, quite right to endeavor to build up trade with the world in general, but it should not be done at the expense of neglecting the trade that means most to the country. A trade treaty with every foreign country in the world would not compensate Canada for the loss of trade with the United



States, and it is high time that important fact was recognized at Ottawa, and some of the energy that is being spent in scouring the globe for markets, directed to the great market that lies immediately south.

### The Jug-Handled Treaty

A hitch has occurred in the negotiations leading to the conclusion of the trade agreement with Australia. On October 13, Acting Finance Minister Robb stated publicly, in Montreal, that he was only awaiting a cable announcing that the treaty had passed the Australian parliament, where it would at once be made effective in Canada by order-in-council, under Mr. Fielding's budget legislation of last year. On October 20, however, an announcement was issued from Ottawa stating that the Australian government would prefer that the treaty be ratified by the Canadian parliament rather than by order-in-council. Apparently, the Australian government has heard that the Canadian consumers are not taking kindly to the proposed 350 per cent. increase in the raisin duty.

In reply to protests against the increased raisin duty government officials at Ottawa intimate that the increase in the price of raisins will not be very great, and will soon adjust itself when the trade will have "worn a new channel." The public, they say, will soon become accustomed to the different kind of raisins and the different methods of packing. An Ottawa despatch of October 22, quotes these unnamed officials of the government as saying:

Supposing that the increase in costs to the consumer, under the head of raisins, totalled a little more than \$1,000,000, this would still be made up over and over again by the increased amounts of canned fish, paper and automobile parts which we would sell to them.

This is the typical reaction of the protectionist mind in the ranks of officialdom. It is apparently of little interest how much the

consumer is soaked provided there is benefit for the manufacturer. This Australian treaty is merely a case of placing another burden of \$1,000,000 upon the consumers of Canada in order to subsidize the growers of raisins in Australia, 6,000 miles away, and open up new markets for the Canadian manufacturers.

The present duty of two-thirds of a cent per pound on raisins is plenty high enough. Furthermore, the consumers of Canada are not complaining about either the variety or the quality of the raisins they are now eating. If the Dominion government wished to encourage trade with Australia they might have placed Australian raisins on the free list and left the general tariff where it stands today. But to raise the duty 350 per cent. and take \$1,000,000 out of the consumers of Canada in order to subsidize growers 6,000 miles away is an indefensible act. Here on the prairies the consumers are already heavily penalized in order to subsidize our own protected industries and our own Canadian fruit growers. This is done in order to build up what the protectionists describe as a "well-rounded Dominion." But when it comes to placing another burden on our consumers for the benefit of growers in other lands, it is going a bit too far. This new sample of the liberalism of the Liberal government at Ottawa leaves much to be desired.

### Juggling

If the great exhibition at Wembley built up some lofty conceptions of the Empire, it also dissipated at least one illusion—literally. Everybody has heard of the marvellous trick performed by Indian jugglers—the trick in which the juggler throws a rope up into the air where it stays as if hung on to something. Then a boy starts climbing up the rope, up and up, until he disappears from view, and then his head falls

to the ground, then his limbs and sundry other parts. The juggler collects these into a basket, and—presto! the boy steps out of the basket and the rope comes down. Marvellous!

Well, it was determined to do India right at the great exhibition, and so an Indian juggler was imported who boldly claimed that he could do the trick. The first performance was held in private. It was also the last. It was a fizzle. The managers of the Indian exhibition declared that it wasn't even a good attempt. There wasn't anything in it like the original.

There never was. It was a good juggling story; it made the unsophisticated gape with astonishment, but what it juggled with was the truth. It never had a basis of solid fact; it never happened. And there are lots of such stories in existence, stories which gain currency because they are so palpably contrary to common sense that nobody takes the trouble to contradict them. Export profits on wheat of 30 cents a bushel for example, or the celebrated Guernsey market house that was built by the Guernsey government without costing anybody a cent. There are people today who believe that the government could build railways, bridges, roads and public buildings in that way, and lend money to farmers without charging interest into the bargain. Here, again, it is a case of astonishing people with accounts of what never happened. The short cut to prosperity by the simple expedient of basing the volume of money on the capacity of the printing presses is as great an illusion as the Indian juggling trick, and infinitely more disastrous when tried. It used to be said that the Indian juggler got away with the trick by hypnotizing his entire audience: only upon the same hypothesis can it be expected that the jugglers with currency and finance will get away with their tricks for bringing prosperity.





# West's Freight Rate Charter

**W**HEN does an agreement cease to be an agreement? When it ceases to operate to the advantage of one of the parties to it, says the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That is its attitude toward the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and it has persuaded the Board of Railway Commissioners that its attitude is right.

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement is of vital importance to these prairie provinces, not merely because it is a contract voluntarily entered into by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the people of Canada through their government, but because it is the West's one and only check upon freight rates imposed with extreme regard for the railways' principle of "all the traffic will bear." In the East water transportation provides competition which keeps railway rates to a reasonable figure, but the West has no competition of that kind; it is dependent entirely upon the railways.

When, therefore, the Board of Railway Commissioners on October 14, by a majority judgment, rejected all previous decisions of the board, and by an assumption of authority which the board has not before claimed, set aside the agreement and authorized rates in excess of those of the agreement, it not only deprived these provinces of their safeguard against excessive freight rates, but issued a challenge to western public opinion. That challenge was promptly taken up and to sustain the cause of these provinces it is necessary that the public should have a clear understanding of the issue.

## Making the Agreement

There is an intricate point of law involved in the judgment of the majority of the commissioners into which a layman cannot go, but the facts are simple. The C.P.R. does not and never did like competition, and when the line was being built it did all it could to create for itself a monopoly. To prevent the extension of American lines into British Columbia, the company in 1893 leased from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company a line from Dunmore to Lethbridge. In 1897 it purchased the line, and in the same year extended it to Crow's Nest Pass. For the construction of the extension the company received a subsidy from the Dominion government of \$11,000 a mile. This subsidy carried conditions. The people of the West had made repeated complaints of the high freight rates charged by the company, and in 1894, the government appointed a commission to enquire into the complaints. One of the results was the passage of the act of 1897, by which the Crow's Nest Pass subsidy was granted, subject to conditions which included: the supervision of and approval of rates established by the company by the governor-in-council or by a railway commission, if and when such a body was appointed and:

(d) "That a reduction shall be made in the general rates and tolls of the company as now charged, or as contained in its present freight tariff, whichever rates are now the lowest, for car loads or otherwise, upon the classes of merchandise hereinafter mentioned, westbound, from and including Fort William and all points east of Fort William on the company's railway to all points west of Fort William on the company's main line, or on any line of railway throughout Canada, owned or leased by or operated on account of the company, whether the shipment is by all

## Abrogation of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement by Board of Railway Commissioners deprives prairie provinces of their only safeguard against excessive freight rates

rail line or by lake and rail, such reduction to be to the extent of the following percentages respectively, namely:

"Upon all green and fresh fruits, 33 1/3 per cent.; coal oil, 20 per cent.; cordage and binder twine, 10 per cent.; agricultural implements of all kinds, set up or in parts, 10 per cent.; iron, including bar, band, Canada plates, galvanized sheet, pipe, pipe-fittings, nails, spikes and horse shoes, 10 per cent.; all kinds of wire, 10 per cent.; window glass, 10 per cent.; paper for building and roofing purposes, 10 per cent.; roofing felt, box and packing, 10 per cent.; paints of all kinds and oils, 10 per cent.; livestock, 10 per cent.; woodenware, 10 per cent.; household furniture, 10 per cent.

"And that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be hereafter charged by the company upon any such merchandise carried by the company between the points aforesaid; such reductions to take effect on or before the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight:

(e) "That there shall be a reduction in the company's present rates and tolls on grain and flour from all points on its main line, branches, or connections, west of Fort William to Fort William and Port Arthur, and all points east, of three cents per one hundred pounds, to take effect in the following manner: One and one-half cent. per one hundred pounds on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and an additional one and one-half cent. per one hundred pounds on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine; and that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be charged after the dates mentioned on such merchandise from the points aforesaid."

In consideration of this agreement the railway company received the sum of \$3,404,720 in cash.

## The Agreement Suspended

The rise of prices during the war drove the railways to ask for increased freight rates. In 1916 they were given an increase of 5 per cent. In March 1918, a further increase of 15 per cent. was authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners, and in July of the same year another increase of 25 per cent. was authorized to meet the special increase in railway wages made necessary by the similar increase in the

United States. This latter increase could not be made without conflict with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and accordingly the government by order-in-council under the War Measures Act, on July 27, suspended the agreement.

The order-in-council remained effective until 1919, when an act was passed consolidating and amending the Railway Act. Subsection 5, of section 325 of the new act read:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of section three the powers given to the board under this act to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates and to change and alter rates as changing conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be limited or in any manner affected by the provisions of any act of the parliament of Canada, whether general in application or special and relating only to any specific railway or railways, and the board shall not excuse any charge of unjust discrimination, whether practiced against shippers, consignees or localities, or of undue or unreasonable preference on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by any agreement made or entered into by the company: Provided that this subsection shall remain in force only during the period of three years from and after the date of the passing of this act."

## Opposition in Parliament

This amendment was not got through the House of Commons without trouble. Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, informed the House that it was intended specifically to meet the situation created by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and the agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway and the Manitoba government, and to permit the Board of Railway Commissioners to grant rates in excess of those provided for in these agreements. The railway bill originated in the Senate, and the original bill did not contain this clause. It was suggested by a committee of the House of Commons and it got through the House in the first instance without discussion and minus the provision for a three-year limitation. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment and a conference took place between members of the two Houses. Ultimately the Senate agreed, but when it came back to the Commons vigorous opposition was raised by some members who objected to the overriding of agreements and especially the Crow's Nest Pass

agreement. Eventually Sir Robert Borden suggested the three-year limitation and the clause was adopted.

This debate is important, because it demonstrates that the government and parliament recognized that statutory authority was required to set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; that without that statutory authority the Crow's Nest Pass agreement would come into force over any judgment of the Board of Railway Commissioners upon repeal of the order-in-council of July, 1918.

## Carvell's Opinion

In 1920 the railways asked for another increase in rates and in granting the application and increases of 40 per cent. in Eastern Canada and 35 per cent. in Western Canada, Chief Commissioner Carvell said:

"As our jurisdiction for granting increases on certain lines of railway in Western Canada depends entirely upon the amendment to section 325 of the Railway Act, 1919, which expires on sixth day of July, 1922, the rates hereby established cannot continue beyond that date unless parliament in its wisdom sees fit to extend the provisions of that section. Therefore the rates herein provided for shall not extend beyond the first day of July, 1922."

In this interpretation of the law on the matter, Chief Commissioner Carvell was simply following in the footsteps of his predecessors, all of whom had agreed that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement had the force of statutory law and unless set aside by parliament was binding on the Board of Railway Commissioners who could not increase the rates contained in the agreement.

## "A Matter of Statute"

On May 4, 1922, Hon. W. C. Kennedy, minister of railways, moved in the House for a special committee to enquire into and report upon the effect of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement on the railways and on agricultural development and Canadian industry generally. Mr. Kennedy reviewed the history of the suspension of the agreement, and he stated that by the amendment to the railway act, 1919, subsection 5, section 325, "authority was granted the railway commissioners to set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement for a period of three years from the passing of the act. . . . So far as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement is concerned they have no jurisdiction because it is a matter of statute." Nothing could be plainer; the Board of Railway Commissioners, in the opinion of the minister of railways, could not set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement because it was the law and only parliament could deal with it. The purpose of the special committee was to report upon the question of further suspension or restoration of the agreement.

The Conservatives opposed the appointment of a committee and demanded that the government act on information to be procured from the Board of Railway Commissioners; the Progressives opposed the appointment of a committee and demanded that the agreement be immediately restored. The government won on both divisions.

## The Committee's Report

The appointment of the committee was the signal for the descent upon Ottawa of representatives of the railways. They came and proposed alternatives to the restoration of the agreement. They proposed reductions in the rate on grain, on products of the forest, building material, scrap



A branch loaded with Obijbwa plums, grown on the Morden Experimental Farm

Continued on Page 9



# Progressive Prospects

*A critical survey of the position of the Progressives in parliament---By A. E. Darby, secretary of the Progressives during the last session*

**T**HE Progressive movement has reached a critical stage in its development. What happens at the next general election will virtually decide whether it is to be the regenerating influence in Canadian politics, or whether it is to dissolve into three or four groups of semi-independent members of parliament, declining in strength and being finally replaced or absorbed by the old parties.

The process of disintegration has already begun. Indeed it may be said that the Progressive group in this parliament never has been a unit. From the outset a fundamental difference in outlook and principle has existed, though the division in the Progressive ranks came into public view only during the last session. Even yet the full measure of disagreement has probably not been exposed. The defection of the adherents of the theory of economic group representation and of those of radical tendencies from the Progressive caucus was largely the result of the failure of another section to take an aggressive attitude, and to pursue the objects of Progressive policy regardless of merely "political" consequences. Reluctance to bring about a government defeat or an appeal to the electors ought not to prevent the Progressive members of parliament from giving full expression to their convictions. No close observer of Progressive tactics can doubt, however, that this influence has, consciously or unconsciously, determined the attitude of no inconsiderable section. Between these two groups stands a third group anxious to utilize their strength to the limit to obtain the reasonable application of the principles laid down in the "new national policy," upon which they were elected three years ago, but unable to make headway owing to the prevailing disunion.

## Political Party or Economic Group

The chief cause of Progressive weakness has been the difference of opinion as to whether the movement should become a political party or should confine itself to the representation of a single class or economic group. So long as this question remains unsettled no real unity of policy can exist and no effective parliamentary action can be taken. The failure to face the issue has merely demonstrated a lack of moral courage which now threatens the success of the whole movement. Thousands of electors voted for Progressive candidates at the last election in the belief that their policy offered the only way of escape from the economic difficulties with which all classes found themselves confronted. They accepted the claim that the Progressive program embodied a truly national policy. If the economic group theory is to be taken as the basis of Progressive policy and action the electors should know it. But, if so, the results of the next election will almost certainly be fatal to the hopes which have centred round the Progressive movement.

In Ontario, for reasons which are pretty well understood, the prospect of maintaining the present Progressive representation is not bright. The only hope of returning to the next parliament more than a mere handful of Progressives is to place the movement boldly and frankly on a national basis. The appeal which the Progressive policy, as embodied in the mis-named "farmers' platform," undoubtedly has to electors of every

class, excepting those who enjoy the special privileges conferred by the old "national policy," would even yet find extensive response in spite of the admitted reaction towards conservatism, if it were put forward by a well-organized and enthusiastic party. A class appeal will fail in Ontario, and will result in strengthening the selfish and sectional arguments of the protectionists.

In Western Canada the situation is not so clearly adverse to the existing Progressive members. But it does not inspire confidence in the minds of those who realize that the return to parliament of 30 or 40 members, each to be a law unto himself, to advocate widely divergent opinions and to be, in fact, parliamentary free lances, will not bring about the adoption of the policies essential to western development and prosperity. If the Progressive members do not go before the electors with a common policy, arrived at by full and free consultation with their supporters in the constituencies, the representation from the prairie provinces may undergo considerable change.

## Better Organization Necessary

The necessity for a real party organization, in parliament and outside, to make the Progressive movement of genuine political force and value must be realized by everyone who has watched the course of events during the last session. Something has been accomplished by the Progressives; but not nearly so much as might have been achieved by better organization and the adoption of more courageous tactics.

Take the budget: a section of the Progressive members regard tariff reform as of minor importance in comparison with certain financial reforms which the majority of their fellows regard, in turn, either as ill-advised or as likely to be of little practical effect until protectionism has been destroyed. This section, however, supported the somewhat childish manoeuvre by which the rest of the Progressives were obliged to choose between voting against their own tariff platform or reversing the policy on the budget to which they had already publicly committed themselves.

The 1924 budget was, of course, devised to secure Progressive support.

But it went only a short distance towards the reduction of the protective tariff. Out of the \$24,000,000 of taxes remitted by it the tariff reductions accounted for probably less than \$2,000,000. The balance of \$2,000,000 came off the sales tax. Curiously enough, the Progressives professed to see in this an irrevocable step towards the adoption of a tariff "for revenue only" policy by the government without seeing that a government genuinely anxious to attain that end would have retained the revenue from the sales tax—the real alternative to the tariff while indirect taxation is required—and applied at least the major portion of the amount to be remitted to tariff reduction. Strict and courageous adherence to Progressive principles would have led to the use of the balance of parliamentary power held by the Progressives to compel much more extensive reductions in import duties and the retention of the sales tax, which confers no hidden subsidies on manufacturing industries at the expense of the consumers generally. But either through fear of precipitating a political crisis, or from lack of real conviction as to the beneficial effects of their own policy, if applied, the Progressives accepted the budget as an instalment of tariff reduction. An amendment was later moved by a Labor member which embodied the Progressive policy on the tariff—not the tariff policy of organized labor—and this amendment was supported by some 14 Progressives, most of whom afterwards voted in favor of the budget itself! As an exhibition of all-round inconsistency by Liberals, Progressives and Labor, so-called, the incident is remarkable.

The inability of the Progressive members to adopt a common policy on public questions was demonstrated in many directions during the session. On the dumping clause, on the banking and bankruptcy problems and in other matters, reforms could have been obtained if they had possessed a common policy and stood uncompromisingly in support of it. Their failure to do so is evidence, not of the incompetence of individual members, but of the impossibility of getting any tangible results in politics without a strong party organization to secure unanimity in practical demands and parliamentary tactics. The weak-

ness arose out of the consciousness that two antagonistic principles of political action are striving for the mastery of the Progressive movement, one of which is revolutionary in relation to Canadian institutions and is not, as things are, capable of application to them.

## Test May be Near

The life of the present parliament is already half over. If the government comes to the conclusion that it would be in its interest to appeal to the country on its present record and policies, and against the arrogant attitude and actions of the Senate, a general election may come sooner than is now expected. The ministry must, in any event, be reconstructed in the near future and the strength of the Liberal party may be still further reduced in the by-elections so caused and already pending. In short, the Progressives do not know how soon an election may be upon them. They are, however, entirely without the means to meet such a situation effectively. They lack a definite program. The program upon which they were elected is now recognized to be both too unwieldy, and too far removed in its details from practical requirements. They are not agreed upon the principles on which their political action should be based. They lack any central party organization to co-ordinate their activities in a campaign, circulate propaganda and provide speakers. They lack a popularly elected leader. They have, it is true, provincial political organizations; but these are limited in their usefulness by the exaggerated importance accorded to what is known as constituency autonomy.

The Progressive movement is in large measure a rebellion against blind partisanship and autocratic party control in Canadian politics. But fear of the domination of the movement by a party "machine" ought not to blind Progressives to the fact that effective political activity can only be carried on by means of a strong party organization. That organization may be operated in accordance with democratic principles and be thoroughly responsive to the opinions of the rank and file composing it. The right of electors in each constituency to choose their candidate and policy, instead of having both imposed on them from without, is not really in question. The danger is that each member will be elected on a different platform, and will regard himself as responsible to his own constituents and to nobody else. The election of a number of independent members of parliament

cannot produce the results the people are looking for. Close co-operation and a common policy are recognized to be essential to success in politics even by the economic group advocates. And there is no reason why the principle of constituency autonomy should not be applied so as to avoid the evils of the old-style party organization while aiding the creation of a political party strong in numbers and leadership and united in the pursuit of a genuinely national policy devised to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes in the community. That is what is required in Canada to-day.

## Should Call Convention

The initiative in clearing up the existing situation lies with the sitting Progressive members and their constituency committees. They must co-operate in summoning a national convention, by



The 1924 corn acreage of the prairie provinces shows that the big increases of the past few years is being maintained (Photo from J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.)

Continued on Page 17



Everything in  
**RADIO**  
Catalogue FREE  
**BICYCLE SALES CO.**  
465 Portage Ave., WINNIPEG

**The Myers Is Right**

The verdict of users everywhere. For any position on the set—as detectors, oscillators and amplifiers—the Myers is right.

Ordinary tubes with bunched leads—tube hiss and interference—lag far behind the Myers Tube in giving clarity and radius of reception.

**MYERS TUBES**  
Put "the world on your dial."

Two types: dry and storage batteries. Complete with clips, no extra equipment needed.

Demand Myers Tubes at reliable dealers—otherwise send price and be supplied postpaid.

**E.B. Myers Co. Ltd.**  
Radio Vacuum Tubes  
242 Craig St. W.  
MONTREAL

**Now \$4**

**DISTRIBUTORS:**  
**Pirt and Pirt, Regina, Sask.**  
Write for complete Radio Price List.

**LUMBER**  
Direct from Mill to you

**Get Our Special Fall Prices**

Get our figure on Mill-Graded Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Millwork, etc. Write for Delivered Price List or send your Plans or Bill of Material for Delivered Estimate. Quality of every piece guaranteed.

**ORDER NOW—PRICES ARE DOWN**  
We quote Delivered Prices—Give Prompt Shipment—Guarantee Grades.  
Ten years in business. Special attention to Club Orders. Write us and save money.

**PLAN FOLDER FREE ON REQUEST**  
Houses and Barns designed by our Plan Department especially for the north-west.

**Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd.**  
TOWER BLDG., VANCOUVER, B.C.  
Capital—\$100,000. Bankers—Royal Bank.

**USE**  
**SIMONDS SAWS**

Their teeth are of a toughness which makes them hold their keen cutting edge under every usage.

**SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LIMITED**  
VANCOUVER MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.B.

**No Battery!**  
**The Flashlight**  
**that never fails**  
**ELECTRO-AUTOMATE**

No batteries to wear out. Work the lever and supply your own electricity. A small dynamo inside supplies lighting power indefinitely. Handsome aluminum case. Weighs only 12 ozs. Fully guaranteed. \$5.00 delivered.

**ELWORTHY & BYRNE**  
255 Fort Victoria, B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Strawberries in October

Easily grown in the farm gardens



A sample of Mr. Bates' Champion Everbearing Strawberries

ON October 7, J. H. Bates, of Lydiatt, Man. (30 miles east of Winnipeg), brought to The Guide office half-a-crate of strawberries which he had picked in his nursery on the previous day. They were fine, large berries, with a splendid flavor, comparing favorably with the best berries we get in July. A couple of days later four boxes of strawberries were received from W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Morden Experimental Farm. The board of directors of The Guide happened to be in session when these two samples of October strawberries came in, and for the first time in their experience enjoyed strawberries and cream in October.

These strawberries were of the Champion Everbearing variety, the plants being imported from Michigan, in May of this year. They began bearing in the latter part of August, and bore through September and into October, and barring a freeze-up will keep on bearing into November. The blooms have been hit hard several times by frosts, but they kept on sending out new blooms and producing more fruit. In neither case were the plants irrigated, and the early part of the summer was dry.

Mr. Bates is growing these strawberries for The Guide, under contract,

and the new plants will be distributed to The Guide readers next spring. The Champion Everbearer is probably the best everbearing strawberry being grown in Michigan, the home of the largest strawberry nurseries on the continent. The editor of The Guide experimented with the Champion in his own garden in 1923, growing them alongside of the Progressive, the most widely-grown everbearer in this country. They bore more fruit and better fruit than the Progressive, but did not make as many new plants. They started bearing late in August and kept on through September and October, and even into November. They were not covered in the winter and had no snow over them, yet about 60 per cent. of both the Champion and Progressive plants came through the winter under such severe conditions, and fruited during the past summer.

From his experience this year, Mr. Bates regards the Champion strawberry as a commercial proposition for fruit. He has been selling crates of these berries in Winnipeg, during September, to the wholesale fruit dealers at \$6.00 per crate of 24-pint boxes, and could easily dispose of dray loads of them if they were available. Strawberries in September and October are a great luxury, and there is no danger of the market being over supplied.

## West's Freight Rate Charter

Continued from Page 7

iron and sundry other goods but still keeping the rates away above the C.N.P. agreement rates.

The committee had anything but smooth sailing in the preparation of its report. By the casting vote of the chairman a resolution was carried which accepted the proposals of the railways, but the Progressives prepared for a fight in the House, and the committee decided to reconsider the matter. In disgust the Conservatives, or a number of them, refused to attend the subsequent meetings of the committee, which eventually recommended that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain and flour be restored and that the other part of the agreement be suspended for a further period of one year with power to the governor-in-council to continue the suspension for another year if in his judgment the conditions then existing justified such further suspension.

### The Opinion of Parliament

Again the debate clearly demonstrated the belief of parliament that only parliament could set aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Hon. J. M. Baxter moved that "the Crow's Nest Pass agreement should be at once abrogated." The motion was lost without a division, but such support as it received indicated the belief that an act of parliament was required to set the agreement aside.

An amendment moved by Sir Henry Drayton, is of importance, because he was at one time chairman of the Board

of Railway Commissioners. His amendment, which proposed that the board should be given the power to fix railway rates, subject only to review by the governor-in-council, as provided in the Railway Act, concluded with the following clause:

"That to enable the Railway Commission to carry out its duty as defined above, such board should be empowered to suspend the said agreement, such suspension to be followed immediately by submission to the governor-in-council of a new schedule of rates as reduced by the commission, the suspension to be revocable if such schedule is not approved by the governor-in-council, but otherwise to continue for one year within which time the will of parliament may be again expressed."

Plainly, Sir Henry was of the opinion that the Board of Railway Commissioners had no authority of itself to do anything with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement; it could be given authority to suspend it, but parliament could withdraw that authority and restore the agreement if it so desired. In other words, the agreement was part of the law of the land and binding as all laws.

The report of the committee carried and the following bill was introduced by the government:

"Subsection 5 of section 325 of the Railway Act, 1919, shall notwithstanding the proviso thereof, remain in effect until the sixth day of July, 1923, and may be continued in force for a further period of one year by order of

Continued on Page 22

**A Disc Instrument which Plays All Makes of Records**

*The Embassy Phonograph*

**\$100 After Trial**  
Most Beautiful Phonograph Outfit

An offer which removes all risk and doubt. Enables you to hear its wonderful tone and to inspect its beautiful design. Sent on free trial. You are the sole judge. If you like it, keep it, and send us only \$1.00 as first payment, after the free trial. Easy monthly payments after trial.

**20 Selections FREE!**  
We include, without charge 10 double-faced records—20 selections

**Write!** Send letter or postcard today asking for free literature which gives you complete information about this unusual offer. Write for it today.

**BABSON BROS. Ltd., Dept. P317**  
311 King Street East, Toronto  
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

## De Forest-Crosley



—investigate what the DeForest Crosley Dealer has to offer you. With the genius of Dr. Lee DeForest—whose inventions have made present day radio possible—combined with the fine production standards of Powell Crosley, Jr. in the Toronto Factory of Canadian DeForest, it is a product of considerable merit and unusual value that he will gladly demonstrate to you.

Six New Radiophones at prices ranging from \$22.00 to \$450.00 bring radio within the reach of every home. You owe it to yourself to inspect these before making any investment.

There's a Radiophone for Every Home

## Radiophones

MAIL THIS COUPON

DeForest Radio Corporation Limited  
Toronto, Ontario.

Please send me, free of charge, full particulars of your New Radiophones. I am interested in purchasing a complete set costing about.....

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

Province..... V





Canadian homes are so well heated in the fall and winter months that many people feel more comfortable in comparatively light weight underwear. In fact they would be hot indoors with heavy knit wear. And so they often risk health in garments other than pure wool.

**JAEGER** pure wool underwear is manufactured in grades so light and soft that the feel is like silk. On a biting day in winter these garments give you protection. They conserve your vitality. Indoors they are light and cool.

Shrunk garments replaced free. Full instructions for washing pure wool in each attractive, illustrated catalogue. Also complete list of Agents. Write for one.

**JAEGER**  
Pure Wool

ADDRESS DEPT. L-1

The Jaeger Co., Limited  
Toronto - Montreal  
Winnipeg

## New Varieties Announced

Alberta University releases a wheat of promise

**T**HE University of Alberta in putting out new varieties of seed grain and grass makes the following announcement:

### Renfrew Wheat

No. 111 wheat has been given the name of "Renfrew." This variety has been multiplied for the University this year by three selected growers in the southern half of the province, and there should be about 300 bushels of seed available for distribution to Alberta farmers in the spring of 1925.

Renfrew wheat is later, longer and stronger in the straw, and higher-yielding than Marquis. It is therefore adapted to southern areas of more limited rainfall, where length of straw is an important factor, and where early fall frosts are not feared. It is not adapted to districts where difficulty is experienced in ripening Marquis. It seems advisable, therefore, to restrict its distribution to areas south of Edmonton. It must be pointed out also that it is probably no more resistant to stem-rust and root-rot than Marquis, so is not recommended for districts subject to heavy damage by these diseases. Stem rust is seldom a serious factor in Alberta, but root-rot may become so.

Renfrew wheat is not yet eligible for registration by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, but will probably achieve that distinction if it continues to demonstrate its superiority over Marquis and to give general satisfaction.

### University No. 222

University No. 222 wheat has not yet been named, as the present stock is not entirely pure, but contains a fraction of 1 per cent. of heads with short beards at the tip, resembling Marquis. The main stock is entirely beardless, like Red Bobs. It is not the policy of the Department of Field Husbandry to distribute anything but pure line stocks of cereals, and re-selections of No. 222 are being tested and multiplied, and the best one of these will be made available as soon as possible. In the meantime, in response to urgent requests from certain northern districts for a wheat earlier than Marquis, and more productive than Ruby, we have departed from our usual policy by multiplying in a limited way our present stock, though only relatively pure, for distribution in areas where Marquis does not ripen satisfactorily. The present stock is not eligible for registration.

University No. 222 wheat is about four days earlier than Marquis, and has consistently outyielded the latter in our Edmonton trials. It is somewhat shorter in the straw than Marquis, a disadvantage in the drier areas.

### Wheat Yields at Edmonton

In our University test plots this year, Renfrew yielded 62 bushels per acre, and No. 222 yielded 54.3 bushels, while Marquis and Ruby yielded 48 and 38 bushels, respectively. This is the second time in five years that Renfrew has yielded at the rate of 62 bushels per acre, and only once in that period did it fall below 40 bushels.

The following table, giving the average results with these two wheats in comparison with Marquis and Ruby, for the five years 1920-24 inclusive, brings out the most important points to be considered. Since the milling quality of both the new wheats is highly satisfactory, their general superiority for the regions to which they are adapted appears to be clearly shown.

Average Results at Edmonton with Marquis, Renfrew, University No. 222, and Ruby, for the Five Years 1920-24 Inclusive

	Growth Period Days	Height Inches	Yield per acre Bushels
Marquis	113	40.4	42.0
Renfrew	118	45.0	49.4
University			
No. 222	109	38.0	48.1
Ruby	105	40.7	34.7

The unusual length of the growing season in 1924 caused the five-year average growth period, as compared with the four-year average when 1924

is excluded, to be three days longer for Marquis, Renfrew, and No. 222, and one day longer for Ruby. On account of its more advanced stage of maturity, Ruby was not so much delayed by the late rains of this season.

### Distribution Policy

Renfrew will be sold to Alberta growers at \$5.00 per bushel, and No. 222 at \$4.00, in both cases in lots of two to five bushels, f.o.b. Edmonton. This maximum of five bushels cannot be guaranteed if there are a large number of applicants, but on the other hand it is desired to avoid sending out lots smaller than two bushels, to ensure that growers have a quantity sufficient to make special efforts to maintain the purity of the stock worth while. Needless to say, the prices quoted represent only a small fraction of the cost to this department of selecting, testing and multiplying these new wheats. They are sent out as a service to the farming community, and the price is set just high enough to ensure the good faith and interest of the individuals who secure seed.

Obviously we cannot hope to supply the whole demand for seed of these varieties this season. To protect the interests of the Alberta farming community at large, buyers will be required to sign an agreement to give Alberta farmers the first chance to secure any surplus of the first year's crop, at a price not to exceed that charged to them on the original stock.

Applicants must also certify that they have clean summerfallow or breaking on which they propose to sow the wheat.

Applications will be date-stamped as they come in, and filed until the month of January. They will then be considered carefully, and dealt with as may be possible, having regard to the number received, the date at which they were received, the suitability of the various districts for the variety desired, and other relevant points.

It has already been indicated that the distribution of Renfrew will probably be restricted to areas south of Edmonton, while in the case of No. 222, applications from areas north of Edmonton will be favored. Applications from points outside Alberta will not be considered till after February 1, and it is improbable that samples larger than a pound can be sent outside the province.

Applications may be made by ordinary letter, and as soon as possible after these are dealt with, in January, applicants will be notified to what extent their orders can be filled. Those whose orders are accepted will then be furnished with a form of agreement as noted above, and asked to return this with purchase price of the wheat in prepayment.

### Malte's No. 4 Western Rye Grass

Western rye grass is probably the most generally suitable cultivated hay grass in the prairie provinces. It is very hardy, resistant to drought and alkali as well as frost. As a pasture grass it is inferior to awnless brome, and it is probably somewhat inferior as a hay grass on poor dry soils, but it is greatly to be preferred on moist soils on account of the difficulty of controlling awnless brome.

Western rye grass is native to the prairie provinces, and as might be expected, there are a great many varieties, differing considerably in value. Dr. Malte, when in charge of the division of forage plants of the Dominion Experimental Farms, selected and tested quite a number of these. In 1921 he sent us seed of five of his best strains, of which, after comparative tests, we selected No. 4, as the most desirable. It is leafy, of good quality, and a good yielder of hay and seed. In 1922, a very dry year, it yielded on a small plot at the rate of 2.16 tons of cured hay per acre. In 1923, a good season, the same plot yielded at the rate of 5.6 tons of cured hay. In 1924, on a plot a little over half an acre in

For That Nervous Trouble—Poor Sleep—Bad Digestion

At Last There is Relief. It is Wonderful How Quick Nuga-Tone Does the Work. Thousands Are Finding Relief in Just a Few Days

If your physician has not already ordered it for you, go to your druggist today and get a bottle of Nuga-Tone. Nuga-Tone brings back pep, punch and vigor to the worn-out nerves and muscles. Builds red blood, strong, steady nerves and increases most wonderfully their power of endurance. Brings refreshing sleep, good appetite, fine digestion, regular bowel movement, lots of enthusiasm and ambition. If you are not feeling just right, you owe it to yourself to give it a trial. It costs you nothing if you are not benefited. It is pleasant to take and you will begin to feel better right away. Take no substitute. Take it for just a few days and if you do not feel better and look better, take the remainder of the package to the druggist and he will give you your money back. The manufacturers of Nuga-Tone request all druggists to guarantee it and refund your money when you are not satisfied. Recommended, guaranteed and for sale by all druggists.

**FITS**

permanently stopped by Trench's world-famous remedy for Epilepsy and Fits. Simple home treatment. Over 35 years' success. Thousands of testimonials from all parts of the world. Send for free book giving full particulars. Write at once to TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED, 327 St. James' Chambers, 79 Adelaide St. E. Cut this out TORONTO, CANADA

**STAMMERING**

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

**THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE**  
KITCHENER, - CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

size, it yielded at the rate of 1,171 pounds of seed per acre.

This year's crop of seed may be obtained in lots of 10 to 20 pounds at 50 cents per pound.

### Svalof No. 523 Timothy

Timothy is not so well adapted as western rye grass to most parts of Alberta, as it is lacking in drought resistance. Nevertheless, it is the most widely grown hay plant in America, and there is in consequence a constant and heavy demand for seed. Some parts of Alberta are particularly well adapted to timothy seed production, and districts in which the moisture supply is adequate will also grow this crop to a limited extent for hay.

Out of some fifty strains of timothy tested at the University, one produced by the plant breeding station at Svalof, Sweden, and numbered 523, proved outstanding. Most of the strains tested were found to be extremely variable in type and productiveness of the individual plants of which they were composed. Svalof No. 523, on the other hand, was relatively—though by no means entirely—uniform, being characterized by strong-growing plants, with upright leafy stems, and long well-filled heads, a good combination of the hay and seed type desired.

Further selections have been made from this strain, and it is hoped in the course of time to have a still better and more uniform type to offer to Alberta growers. However, in a cross-fertilized plant like timothy it is hardly possible to aim at the same degree of uniformity and purity which we may reasonably insist upon in the cereal crops. Svalof No. 523 as it stands is a great improvement on the ordinary commercial strains, and we have multiplied the seed this year in order to make a limited quantity available at once.

In a two-year test at the University, Svalof No. 523 yielded at the rate of 2.34 tons of cured hay per acre, as compared with 1.55 tons from the commercial strain used as a check. In one of these years part of the crop was harvested for seed, and the yield from Svalof No. 523 was at the rate of 9.15 bushels per acre as compared with 6.22 bushels from the commercial strain.

The seed stock multiplied this year is offered in lots of five to ten pounds at 75 cents per pound.



This dependable plant provides light for house and barns and handy power for the small farm machinery. Consists of a simple, sturdy gas engine belted to a ball-bearing generator. Easy to start and to operate. Gives light and power at low cost and is economical to install.

Complete with batteries. Mail the coupon to-day for full particulars.

The Canadian FAIRBANKS-MORSE Company Limited  
St. John Quebec  
Montreal Ottawa  
Toronto Windsor  
Winnipeg Regina  
Calgary Vancouver  
Victoria 198



Please mail me specifications and cost of Farm Light Plant. N

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....



### A Father and Son Farm

Many fathers would give their sons a definite share in the farm business and endeavor to keep them at home if they could find some satisfactory share basis. The following suggestions are made primarily with the father and son problem in mind but they are also applicable to others:

1. Give the son a certain share of the returns from the sale of crops and other farm products as well as a share of the increase in value of livestock. In return the son would perform all or a certain part of the labor. For example, if a son agrees to do all the farm work, or hire what is needed in addition to his own, his share might be fixed at one-fourth of the gross returns.

2. Let the son supply all the labor and the father sell him a half interest in the livestock, machinery and supplies, in fact, everything except the land. The son would sign a note for the amount at a nominal rate or without interest as might be decided upon. Each party might then agree to accept one-half of the returns and pay one-half of all expenses except taxes on the land and cash outlay for upkeep of buildings, which would fall on the owner of the land, the father.

3. Form a stock company out of the farm business and give the son or each son a certain share in the stock company formed. One of the members would be responsible for the book-keeping and for the handling of the finances and other members would have their work more or less clearly defined, depending on the size and character of the farm business. Each one employing his time on the farm would receive a wage as decided upon. This would vary with the time put in and the importance of his contribution toward the success of the undertaking.

When the father assumes all the expenses except man labor, as outlined in the first suggestion, the son is responsible for only a part of the expenses and may be inclined to spend too freely on machinery, supplies, and feed, being primarily interested in high gross returns, whereas the father is interested in net returns. This sort of an arrangement, however, is easily made and easily terminated as there is no joint investment and the son requires little or no capital. To a large extent the responsibility of management falls on the father.

In suggestion two, expenses as well as receipts are of equal importance to both parties as the net income for both depends upon the excess of income over expenditures. Each has an interest in the capital invested, and on the whole it must be a more permanent arrangement if it is to be successful. The one disadvantage, so far as the son is concerned, in either of the first two suggestions is that he gets no share from increase of land values. He is less interested in making and keeping up improvements than the father.

The formation of a stock company as outlined in suggestion three overcomes this and tends to include the good features of suggestions one and two. The son shares in all income, whether from land or direct farm operations. Losses due to any cause must also be shared, also the payment of a certain wage based upon his contribution in the way of labor or management gives him something definite. The wage received may be small, but it should be relatively as large as that received by the father. Careful records are necessary so that a detailed financial statement may be worked out at the end of the year.—From North Dakota Bulletin 171.

### Saving Labor in Silo Filling

The following from the Wisconsin Agriculturist, may not be good doctrine to preach in a country where information on silo practice is limited, but taken with some reservation may lead to some economy of labor.

Perhaps no phase in the development of our farming industry has been more interesting than the rapid increase in the use of silage for dairy and beef feeding, and the more noticeable way in which the tall and spectacular silos have dotted the country side, especially in our dairy sections. All are agreed as to the high-feeding value of good silage, about the only drawbacks being the

rather high costs of the silo and of the power and labor required in filling.

Heretofore it has been one of the cardinal principles of making and keeping good silage that it must be very thoroughly tramped as it is being put in, usually two to three good men being required to do the tramping, at a rather heavy cost, since this is about the hardest and most disagreeable part of the silo filling work. Now a good many farmers seem to have found out by practical experience that this costly tramping work is all unnecessary and better silage can be produced without any tramping or packing whatever except for the last six or eight feet at the top. The following letter is typical of a number we have received:

"Riley, Wis., October 14, 1924.

"To the Editor.—In reply to a recent enquiry as to whether tramping of silage is necessary, my answer is decidedly no!

"I have two silos, one 14 x 40 feet, and the other 12 x 26 feet, and have filled them the last three years without a man in the silo excepting the last eight feet near the top, where it will be necessary to have one man tramp the top thoroughly. We hang two lengths of distributor pipe on the end of the blower pipe and tie the pipe so it will drop the silage in the centre of the silo. It is important that the silage drops in the centre at all times. In a 14-foot silo it will pile up about seven feet high in the centre and then roll off evenly all around the sides. Then when the silage settles, it will go down and out against the silo walls just like a grain or hay stack will do. Keep the centre high and it will push out in settling; but if the centre is low, it will tip in and away from the wall in settling.

"We have a better quality of silage now than when we had two or three men tramping. There are no air pockets and no moldy silage. But remember to keep the silage dropping in the centre all the time. It is the weight of the tons of silage that does the packing, and not the 150 or 200 pounds of man tramping.

"Yours truly,  
"R. W. GUST."

It would seem that this method would be most applicable where the silo is filled rather slowly, such as would be the case where the farmer has a small tractor and silo filler and uses practically his own force to do the work. It would also seem that it would be desirable to use plenty of water to keep the silage quite wet and sticky, so that the lighter parts will stay with the heavier material and roll down together, instead of the lighter and fluffier parts settling out along the walls. If this method will save from \$10 to \$20 per day in the cost of filling a silo, and at the same time give better silage, it certainly is worth while for our readers to give it serious consideration before another silo filling season comes round. We should be glad to hear from any others of our readers who have definite information on the question.

### Old Type of Windmill

A subscriber writes that when riding across the prairie many years ago he saw a device for pumping water in the shape of a box some six or eight feet square, and about eight or ten feet high. Across the upper end of the box, which had no top, was a shaft to which were attached boards resembling the fan in a fanning mill. The fan had an arm at one end which was attached to a pump, so that when the wind blew across the box in the right direction, it caused the fan and shaft to revolve, thus operating the pump. He asks that if such a device is practical why it is not in common use.

The point is, that such a thing is not practical as compared with the windmill of today. While it might give a small amount of power for a pretty fair breeze from one particular direction, the difference between 10 feet high and 50 to 100 feet high, one or two vanes in contact with breeze as against all the vanes of a 10 to 16-foot wheel, and using only one particular direction, as against having the wheel always facing the wind, is too great. The modern farmer with a lot of livestock depending on water from his well cannot afford to clutter up his well with such an inefficient and uncertain type of windmill.

## VICTORY LOAN COUPONS

We will cash your Victory Loan Coupons or place them to your credit in our Savings Bank where they will draw interest at 3% per annum. 814

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

## He travelled frae Edinburgh to Kelowna

And for more than two weeks he owned the Canadian Pacific Railway—this wee Scots laddie who had been "tagged" for the new home in distant British Columbia.

He owned the railway to all intents and purposes because from the moment he boarded the Canadian Pacific steamer until his proud father greeted him in sunny Okanagan, little Jamie McGregor had at his service Captain and Crew, Conductors and Trainmen, Stewards and Porters, Nurses and Waiters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean and land services. He was their personal charge and their honored guest. For the Canadian Pacific had undertaken to "deliver" Jamie to the end of his 6,000-mile journey.

Written through Canadian Pacific history is the note of personal regard and friendly interest in the passengers of the road. Passengers are the guests of the road, whether they travel in day coach or compartment-sleeper, and well-mannered servants and courteous officers are ready to perform every possible service for those who "ride Canadian Pacific."

You can place your relatives, old or young, in the care of the Canadian Pacific, with the confidence that they will travel in safety and comfort to the journey's end.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Every Passenger a Guest of the Railway.

6-A

### Canadian Pacific Railway Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

### Holsteins, Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine

Fourth Annual Auction Sale Surplus Stock, to be held at the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, REGINA, SASK., NOVEMBER 14, at TWO P.M.

Write for catalogue and information

G. H. HUTTON, Superintendent of Agriculture and Animal Industry, CALGARY  
J. W. DURNO, Auctioneer D. V. RUNKLE, Auctioneer G. H. JONES, Manager  
CALGARY REGINA Supply Farm, STRATHMORE

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



### Dehorning Wounds

Sometimes the wound caused by dehorning fails to heal promptly and a discharge of pus continues to flow from a hole in the horn stub. When the discharge ceases, now and then, from clogging of the hole, the animal becomes sick, shows pain or distress, loses appetite and in time shrinks in milk flow or loses flesh. In some cases there is also a heavy discharge from the nostril on the affected side of the head, and the discharge may have a foul odor.

The common cause of this condition is the use of blunt or dirty shears, or a saw which does not cut clean. Horn particles often fall into the cavity of the horn core, or hair, particles of skin and dirt may enter and remain as foreign bodies, causing formation of pus. Dehorning instruments should always be perfectly sharp and clean, and horns should be cut off as close to the skull as possible.

Syringe out the cavity with warm water tinged light pink with perman-

ganate of potash, remove all foreign bodies and then pack the cavity with a strip of sterilized gauze or teased oakum saturated with a permanganate of potash solution. Renew the packing daily, after syringing the cavity, until the packing can no longer be inserted; then apply a very little pine tar and cover with a thin layer of oakum.

When the discharge from the nostril has a foul odor, diseased bone may have to be removed by a surgeon. It is also well to syringe out the nostril with a permanganate solution or a 1-to-1,000 solution of chinisol used bloodworm.

### How a Good Cow Uses Her Feed

Nothing of importance has ever been achieved in dairy farming except where wise and liberal feeding has been practiced. It is not sufficient to possess good cows. Your cows may have pedigrees full of red ink, but unless judgment is used in feeding them, they will never make the profit for you that they are capable of making. But perhaps you think you are a good and careful

feeder. The test of good breeding as well as of good feeding, is the production and profit which your cows return.

Most dairy cows are underfed. Feed is used in the animal's body for several purposes. In the young animal it is used for building new tissues or for growth. In the more mature cow it is used (1) to repair tissue that is worn or broken down by exercise or work; (2) to furnish the motive power to keep the animal mechanism running; (3) to furnish the material for the manufacture of milk; and (4) an excess of feed may be used for storing body fat.

The first tax on the ration of the cow is for maintenance. This is practically a fixed charge and is almost the same whether the cow is dry or producing heavily. A high-class dairy cow may for a time use food material that is stored in her body and manufacture it into milk, but this cannot long continue. Maintenance requirements must be supplied before milk production can take place extensively.

In general, from 40 to 60 per cent. of the milk cow's ration is used for maintaining her body. This value varies greatly, but assuming that 50 per cent. is used for this purpose, the tax is a heavy one.

Any machine or factory is most economically operated when it is running at somewhere near its full capacity. It is not advisable nor economical, except sometimes when a cow is dry, to feed her so that she will gain in weight over prolonged periods, but it certainly is poor economy not to feed a cow so that she can produce to the limit of her inheritance. A diagram which has frequently been used, will illustrate the feasibility of liberal feeding.

### Effect of Different Rations

A Maintenance	Milk	
B Maintenance	Milk	
C Maintenance	Milk	Body Fat

A represents a cow capable of using 50 per cent. of her feed for milk production. She is liberally and wisely fed. B represents a cow with the same ability to produce, but her owner gives her only three-fourths as much feed, consequently her milk production is cut in half. C represents a cow of the same producing ability which is overfed. She produces as much as A but lays on body fat. Such feeding is not necessary for the producing cow.

You can get A's production by feeding two cows as B is fed, but it requires 100 per cent. more feed, labor, barn space and cost. You can get the same results simply by increasing B's feed 33 1/3 per cent. Take your choice. Are you keeping your cows for the sake of their company or for the sake of a profit which you have a right to expect?

It is not sufficient, however, to give your cows a liberal quantity of feed. A cow should have a variety of feeds or she will become tired of her ration. The feeds should be palatable or she will not eat sufficient quantities to produce liberally. The ration must have sufficient bulk to keep the digestive system in proper tone; it should be succulent; it must have an abundance of minerals present; and it must be readily digestible.

A factor which does not interest the cow, but which is and must be considered, is the cost of the ration. The cost is sure to influence, to some extent, the type of ration fed. However, instead of the cost per hundred pounds or per ton, the feeding qualities and the composition of the feed must be given consideration. A feed at \$30 a ton may be far more expensive under certain circumstances than one costing \$50 a ton.

### Grading Up

Six years ago Prof. Larson, of South Dakota Experiment Station, began an experiment for the purpose of demonstrating the effect on milk production of using pure-bred sires on grade cows. Two of the cows used as foundation work were grade Herefords and one a grade Shorthorn. The combined average milk production of these three cows, over 20 combined lactation



### An Accommodating Mother

The little black calf took it into his head one day to help himself, as he had so often seen his playmate the colt do. The motherly mare took no objection, so the calf repeated the visit often, contracting the habit. He is now a regular boarder. This remarkable photo was sent us by Mrs. Jas. Theaker, Provost, Alta.



"McNeill"—Famous a few years ago as a race-track performer, recently placed at the disposal of the farmers of Ontario by the Canadian Racing Association for the improvement of the light horse industry.

# Everywhere!

### The Thoroughbred

Famed for centuries as King of the Equine World, the Thoroughbred is a living example of what can be accomplished by careful selection and a constructive blending of the blood of the Arab and native European horses.

The Thoroughbred is highly valued by the sport-loving public throughout the entire world and horse racing, the "Sport of Kings," has been popular since the day of Roman chariot racing.

*Everywhere* the Thoroughbred has its countless followers who admire it for its own sake just as *Everywhere* **BRIER** has its countless devotees.

While **BRIER** has not been famed for centuries it has been for generations. It is a wonderful example of what can be accomplished by careful selection and constructive blending of the finest of tobaccos to make

*The Tobacco with a Heart*

which has been and is still being used by more men than any other tobacco in Canada.

# Everywhere!

## MACDONALD'S

# BRIER



Half  
Pound  
Tin  
The economy  
buy  
80¢  
Also in  
Packages  
15¢ and 20¢



periods, was 4,007 lbs., the best one of the three cows averaging 4,748 lbs. in 10 lactation periods.

On these cows and their offspring, pure-bred Holstein sires were used, and record kept of the production up to the second cross. The production of the offspring was figured on a "mature basis" computed on the basis of two-year-olds being 80 per cent. of the yield of the same animal when mature; three-year-olds at 85 per cent., and four-year-olds at 95 per cent. Figured on this basis one daughter of a cow that had averaged 3,608 lbs. of milk gave 8,172 lbs., and another daughter 7,340 lbs. Another foundation cow, with an average record of 2,923 pounds, had one daughter which gave 5,954, and another which yielded 5,855. The third foundation cow, which had an average record of 4,748 lbs., had only one daughter, but this daughter gave 8,440 lbs. The records of four granddaughters of the three foundation cows had a combined total of six lactation periods, in which they averaged 8,315 lbs. of milk each.

These results corroborate the memorable experiment carried out at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.

#### Potassium Iodide for Hogs

Prof. Evvard, who has probably done more for the practical hog raiser than any other American, has been doing a lot of work with minerals of late years. First he demonstrated that salt is the most important mineral of all, and that finely-ground limestone comes second, and that a mixture of salt and limestone fills a large part of the mineral requirements of the hogs which are fed balanced rations.

One of the most recent of the practical things which Evvard has demonstrated about minerals for hogs is the place of potassium iodide. It seems that next after salt and limestone, in the corn belt at least, potassium iodide is the most important of all the minerals. It should be added at the rate of one-third of an ounce to every 100 pounds of mineral mixture, no matter what combination of salt and other minerals is being used. In experiments at Ames, Iowa, the addition of potassium iodide has resulted right along in the pigs gaining from five to 10 per cent. more per head daily and each pound of gain has been made with from five to 10 per cent. less feed. Potassium iodide costs several dollars per pound, but inasmuch as each pig eats only an infinitesimal amount, the cost is very slight and a high net return should be obtained by its use.

The question of which element in the mineral ration has most value depends considerably on the chemical composition of the soil and on some other obscurely known factors. For instance, the question of supplying lime may be a very pressing need in a country of acid soil. It is highly questionable if finely-ground limestone would have as much benefit anywhere on the Canadian prairies as it has in Iowa. On the other hand goitre, and the attendant troubles that come from lack of iodine seem to be worse in northern latitudes. Records indicate that practically no people affected with goitre have been raised in the south. Canadian experiment stations confirm Prof. Evvard's findings with regard to the usefulness of iodine in promoting robust health among farm animals.

#### Judges Announced

The announcement of the International Livestock Exposition management as to the judges for the coming show in December, carries the name of the following Canadians: Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton, will judge Clydesdales and Suffolk-Punch horses; Dr. C. Head, Regina, Percherons; Wm. A. Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., Leicester sheep. The principal judges in the cattle ring are to be as follows: Short-horns, Capt. John Macgillivray, Calrossie, Nigg, Ross-shire, Scotland; Herefords, Eduardo Pereda, Buenos Ayres, Argentina; Aberdeen-Angus, Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.; Grades and Cross-Breds, Walter Biggar, Dalbeattie, Scotland.

The livestock judges at the Toronto Royal, are: Horses, Robert Smith, Columbus, Ont., and W. J. Bell, Kemptville, Ont.; Beef Cattle, George E. Day, Guelph, and John Gardhouse, Weston; Dairy Cattle, E. S. Archibald, Ottawa, and W. E. Ashton, Waterloo, Que.; Sheep, W. H. J. Tisdale, Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Toronto, R. W. Wade, Toronto; Swine, George Rothwell, Ottawa, and A. B. Macdonald, Toronto.

#### World's Champion Layers

The October issue of the Reliable Poultry Journal carries a picture of a pen of six Black Orpington hens which established the world's record at an Australian egg laying competition in 1923. These six hens laid 1,857 standard weight eggs in 365 consecutive days, an average of 309½ eggs per bird. This medium to heavy weight variety of poultry also holds the official single bird record of 342 eggs, and two individual records of 339 eggs, which scores have never yet been attained by any other breed or variety in accredited egg laying competitions.

## "Exhausted Nerves and Palpitating Heart"

Mrs. L. Whiting, 202 King St. West, Brockville, Ont.,

writes:

"I took very sick with my nerves and stomach, and seemed to be all run down. At times my heart would flutter and palpitate so and I would take such weak spells in the pit of my stomach that

I sometimes thought I would never get better. I tried several doctors, but it seemed nothing they gave me helped. I had almost given up hope when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I tried it, and can say it certainly has done wonders for me. I did not stop until I had taken twenty-five boxes."



### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

# Order Early—from EATONS

## for Christmas

### DON'T DISAPPOINT THE KIDDIES



THE T. EATON CO LIMITED  
WINNIPEG - CANADA





## SWEATERS SOCKS and COMBINATIONS

**T**HIS is the great pre-winter buying season. For months the Penmans plants in various parts of Canada have been turning out great quantities of "keep warm" products. The travellers have been circulating all over Canada, showing the new lines and proudly exhibiting the old favorites. To-day thousands of stores great and small, are stocked with Penmans underwear, Penmans hosiery, Penmans sweaters and Penmans mitts. There is not a locality in Canada where the people cannot buy Penmans.

Stores throughout the Dominion, from Halifax to Vancouver, have been handling Penmans for nearly half a century. And the people of Canada are preparing for winter, with good buying judgment and an eye to values. Penmans have so long provided wearables for winter on a basis of good faith that to-day the values offered represent the benefits of long experience and large production.



You will do well to "outfit" for winter with Penmans. See the new stocks now being shown at most stores.

# Penmans

Underwear, hosiery, sweaters, etc., made in Canada for more than 50 years.

# The Twenty-First Burr

By Victor Lauriston  
(Concluded from Last Week)

## CHAPTER XXVII

### The Heir of Castle Sunset

"NOW, Miss Adair!" challenged Burnville.

She eyed him steadily. "I have made a clean breast of everything. Will you own up, too?"

"No."

"You believe Adam Winright was killed?"

"I know he was."

"Who killed him?"

"Three different agencies. You were one of them."

"I!" The detective was incredulous.

"You were an unconscious agent. I acquit you of all intent. Here was a second, unconscious agent."

Snapping open her locket, she shook the twenty-first burr lightly upon the table. It lay, a dull spot, upon the polished wood.

Burnville stared at it, amazed.

"You mean, that was the weapon?"

Surprised himself, he was yet more bewildered that Laura Winright showed no surprise whatever. "Why, that's just a little burr. You mean—poisoned?"

She nodded.

"If you wish—be very careful, don't use your fingers—you can fit the points exactly into these little indentations in the telegram. You carried that telegram. It contained the burr. And the burr, as Laura and I know, killed Adam Winright."

At her words, Burnville whitened.

"Miss Winright!" he began to protest; but a certain pride silenced him.

"That was why the Man in Grey represented himself to the messenger as Adam Winright, and signed for the telegram on the morning of the twenty-fifth of May. That is why, after receiving the telegram, he mailed it to you at your hotel—knowing that, however perplexed, you would do the one honest thing and hand the telegram to its rightful owner."

"But who is the Man in Grey?"

The nurse showed her first symptom of disquietude.

"Oh," she said, drily, "I'm not telling."

Three pair of critical eyes were fixed on her face: Burnville questioning, Laura almost angry, Nick Ross manifestly dubious.

"Not yet. Whoever he was," went on the nurse, "planned an almost perfect crime."

She paused. She had not yet heard the evening train sweep out across the viaduct. She studied her wrist watch. It still lacked half an hour of train time. She knew what she meant to do.

"He planned an almost perfect crime," she repeated. "Yet he did not calculate upon two accidents. There was the accident that Harry Burnville, the innocent agent, wiped his greasy hands on the telegram. There was the further accident that Laura Winright, finding the telegram with the hand-print, impetuously jumped at a wrong conclusion. Even then, we'd have found out nothing if I hadn't, once upon a time, read the lines of Adam Winright's hand. His hand showed a careful, methodical man—"

The old, sceptical smile faintly lit Burnville's face.

"Palmistry?"

"Certainly. A sure, safe guide, too, Mr. Burnville. I had Adam Winright's hand-print. I read it after Laura told me her suspicions. I had a great flash of light when you, Mr. Burnville, turned up those threatening letters in this drawer." She tapped the table. "A man's hand will tell the dominant note in his nature. Adam Winright's hand showed a dominant note of order. The careless thrusting of these letters into a drawer was, for him, unnatural. He might be alarmed; still, he would arrange them chronologically and find a place for them. The dominant note will prevail, no matter what the disturbance. Threats may inspire a man to new courses of action, yet they will

be the courses which fit in naturally with his character."

"I understand," agreed Burnville.

"Your enquiry, Mr. Burnville, attached no significance to this circumstance, though. In fact, you never noticed it. I did, instantly. It was the vital point in your entire enquiry. I know Adam Winright would not drop those papers carelessly into a drawer—I knew he could not entrust them to another party—hence, I knew he could not have seen them."

"Forgeries?" interjected Ross, sharply.

Miss Adair threw him an enquiring glance.

"Forgeries. Why? Evidently to mislead any chance pursuer. Hence I argued that the shabby man in grey, slinking about Castle Sunset, must be also a forgery, and for the identical purpose. His presence was a bit too obtrusive. He might be the real criminal, but in his role of man in grey he merely masqueraded, to throw us off the track. Oh, the whole episode was worked out very skilfully, I'll admit. It deceived you, Mr. Burnville, and you aren't any fool in this game. Yet you were so positive that the man in grey who received the telegram was the actual culprit that you never tried to puzzle out the telegram incident by itself."

"It was a shrewd scheme," pursued the nurse. "Only, it took no account of the lines of Adam Winright's hand. The criminal couldn't juggle with them. They told me that Adam Winright never saw those papers. From that, the next step was easy. If the dominant note of Adam Winright's hand was system, the dominant note of the crime was forgery."

"A curious theory!" Burnville's scepticism would not down.

"But"—Laura Winright still clung to the main issue—"who sent the burr?"

Miss Adair shrugged her shoulders. Still, she had not heard that train sweep across the viaduct.

"Maybe I'm wrong," she admitted, modestly. "Perhaps I'd better tell you what I think, and let you judge. I decided that the threatening letters were a bait to mislead Mr. Burnville or anyone else who might investigate. The man in grey was a will o' the wisp, to be chased but never caught. I had to brush all that rubbish out of my mind. I had to get back to a motive. Very likely Adam Winright's past would furnish the motive. . . . Then I learned of Lucile Meloche."

"That was the same woman Pat mentioned!" exclaimed Burnville.

"Precisely. You hadn't the wide horizon, Mr. Burnville. That's where you failed. You kept close to the immediate trail. You hunted the obvious criminal, oh, so relentlessly, so thoroughly! I went back thirty years. I hunted Lucile Meloche. I very nearly had to tell you about her . . . but as chance would have it, you were in Buffalo, and I met Pat . . . and he, bless him, he told us where she was!"

"Pat!" The detective went scarlet.

"The same! Then I found from her that the man she had married was, not Adam Winright, but his brother Harold. Such a charming scapegrace Harold must have been! You know a bit of the story, Mr. Burnville. It never occurred to you to link up this fellow who was dead and gone with a disreputable roustabout who was trying to blackmail his brother. Or, if it did occur to you—"

"Now, Miss Adair," protested Burnville, "you do me a grave injustice. It did occur to me. I fancied that Harold Winright might still be living, in spite of his reported death, and that he might be the man in grey. Of course you won't believe me."

"I do, readily."

"I traced him to Woodlawn cemetery."

"As we did."

Laura interposed.



## in the Kitchen

Try a small portion of Gillett's Pure Flake Lye in the dishwater when cleaning greasy pots and pans. It will save you much hard labor.

MADE IN CANADA



"Glory? Who did it?"

Glory had ceased listening for the outgoing train. Staring past her auditors into the darkness, she had found a white spot beyond the vines of the porch. She shivered. She could not tell them the truth till that spot had vanished.

"Tell me," insisted Laura.

"Mr. Burnville," said the nurse, "you know what Lawyer Airth told this young lady this very afternoon?"

Burnville nodded.

"I found it out," he added. "It's absolutely true."

"Did you find out, too, that Adam Winright was unhappy in his short married life at Detroit? The few who knew the Winrights there thought him a hard man to get along with. On the side of Mary Hastings, it was a money match—and his money seemed most persistently to go elsewhere. She died just after her boy was born. Tom Winright. The records show that. And this young lady here is no more a Winright than I am. Adam Winright took her because he felt sorry for her—that's all."

Another nod from Burnville.

"Adam Winright," pursued the nurse, "first came to Detroit in 1887. He worked for Colonel Annisford, who had a small store. Lucile Meloche—she's Lucile Villard now—never knew her husband had a brother till shortly before the divorce. She says Harold Winright was afraid of her. She had an untamed southern temper in those days, and made threats that scared him. That was before life had beaten her into submission. In those last threatened days, Harold Winright did mention to her a brother at Detroit. As a matter of fact, Adam Winright did not appear in Detroit till after Harold was divorced. He, in turn, mentioned to friends there that Harold was coming to join him on a hunting trip. Then Harold was drowned; jumped from a steamer. His body came ashore, and Adam Winright identified him, and he was buried in Woodlawn cemetery under a beautiful stone."

"It was a stone wall to me," said Burnville.

"And to me. I told myself, Mr. Burnville, this man in grey could not



be Harold Winright. Harold Winright was dead. There was his grave. The motive was not back there. Lucile had no motive. Her husband's brother had been kind to her, had wished to marry her, and her anger was dead in her husband's grave. Her son, wherever he was, knew nothing of her or her wrongs, and had no incentive to seek vengeance on his uncle. The motive must be nearer home—nearer to Castle Sunset, in the breast of some one who had ready access to the Ghost Room and had found this poisoned burr." She turned abruptly on Burnville.

"What did you do with that envelope I gave you—the long envelope that contained the will?"

Burnville opened his portfolio.

"Here it is."

"Adam Winright's hand is orderly. This envelope is lying on the shelves because he placed it there for a purpose to remind him to change his will. The will itself is put away safely where it cannot be disturbed. The man in grey went through the book-shelves and found the empty envelope. There are figures on it. What do they suggest to you, Mr. Burnville—?"

"A date?"

"Or the combination of a safe?"

She put her portfolio on the table, and snapped open the catch. Yet from time to time her eyes turned to the open windows, and the vines, where she could still fancy the ghostly face of the man in grey.

She produced a photograph, and a parcel. Patiently she untied the parcel. Yes, that train must be late.

"Laura," she commanded, "bring me you father's photograph—the one on the mantel."

Her eyes flashed upon the carpet.

"Just notice, Mr. Burnville, how this carpet is laid. There's a jog on the inner side of the room; the carpet, even if taken up to be dusted, must always be relaid in the identical position. What do those worn spots tell you? There's a spot worn bare at the door, and another where the windows open; another where people often crossed to the fire-place; another where your machine, Ross, used to be. And the barest spot of all—there—"

"Opposite the shelves?"

"Opposite the spot where the wall jogs in. There's your safe. In that wall, behind those books. . . . No, Mr. Burnville. Ross will find it. Where is that Ghost Book? I want you to compare certain dates—the dates of the grey man's visitations here with these notes of mine. I took these notes this morning from the time-clock records at the Winright store."

She had raised her voice. It could be heard on the lawn. Now she took the photograph Laura handed her, and laid beside it the photograph of Harold Winright which Lucile Meloche had given her at Grimsby.

"This," she said, "is Adam Winright at fifty. Notice, his cheek rests on his hand, showing a bit of the inner wrist. This is Harold Winright at twenty-two; it shows the hands, as quite often happened before posing became an art. Here is my microscope, Laura. Look at those wrists."

Laura stared through the glass.

"I can't make out anything."

"How many lines—bracelets, we palmists call them—are on Adam Winright's wrist?"

Laura studied in silence. Across the room, Ross was ruthlessly dumping the books from the shelves. Finishing his task, he stared at a blank wall.

"The top of that wainscot," suggested the nurse. "Try it with your finger."

Laura? . . . How many lines,

"Two, on dad's wrist."

"Each bracelet meaning, according to some palmists, approximately twenty-six years of life. In this case they told the truth. And on the wrists of Harold Winright—Harold, who was drowned at twenty-three?"

Laura gazed painfully through the microscope.

"I have it," cried Ross. "I have it, Miss Adair." Beneath the pressure of his finger, the wainscot slid downward, disclosing a miniature vault with whose combination he was wrestling.

The nurse glanced up.

"Bring me the will when you find it."

Well, Laura—Harold Winright was drowned at twenty-three. His wrist will show one bracelet."

"No. Two."

Glory's eyes shone. She was not bewildered, but triumphant. "That tells me," she cried, "just what Adam Winright's will must tell us all in some form or other—let me have it, Ross—"

He had found it, in the little vault, on top of an orderly pile of books and papers.

Burnville rose, pushing away the time-clock records.

"Oh!" he exclaimed, oddly.

Glory Adair read slowly, her clear voice audible to the furthest corners of the room:

"I Harold Winright, commonly known as Adam Winright, of the city of Detroit, Wayne county, state of Michigan, merchant, make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking any wills or contrary testamentary dispositions by me at any time heretofore made.

"I hereby nominate and appoint my partner, George Annisford, of the said city of Detroit, sole executor of this my will.

"I desire to solemnly establish that, in the year 1889, in fear of threats that had with justice been made against me, I came to Detroit, there giving my name as Adam Winright; and that, to protect myself from a menace I deserved, I identified a body washed ashore as that of Harold Winright—myself.

"That I have since repented these and other things which cannot be undone; that I have since paid to the full the penalty of mistakes I then made, is neither here nor there.

"I now bequeath to my loyal partner, George Annisford, one hundred shares

of the capital stock of Winright's, Incorporated, from my holdings in that company to the intent that, as manager, he shall also have a controlling interest.

"To my son, Thomas Winright, I will, devise and bequeath the sum of twenty thousand dollars in cash, together with the income from one hundred shares of the capital stock of Winright's, Incorporated, from my holdings thereof."

Miss Adair paused.

"There is a pencilled note, on the margin, opposite that bequest," she

commented. "It reads, 'Convert into an annuity.'"

The auditors exchanged significant glances.

"I will, devise and bequeath the sum of fifty thousand dollars in the stock of Winright's, Incorporated, to my adopted daughter, Laura Winright."

Laura uttered a little cry, and hid her face. Glory Adair read relentlessly on.

"And all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, after the pay-



**PURITY FLOUR**

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

99



## DOMINION LINOLEUM RUGS

### Take Advantage of Reduced Prices Now!

Now is the time to make your floors snug, warm and cosy by covering them with Dominion Linoleum Rugs. Prices are greatly reduced. Never before have you had such an opportunity to enjoy fine floors at so low a cost. So make your selection now while these low prices prevail. Plan to make the indoor days of winter more comfortable and cheery with beautiful genuine Linoleum Rugs.

Dominion Linoleum Rugs are durable; will wear and cannot tear. They are firm, smooth and non-absorbent. They are cleaned in a twinkling by a few light mop strokes. Think of the hours of work this saves, then do your shopping early while the selection is at its best.

#### Dominion Linoleum by the Yard

Where the whole floor is to be covered without crack or seam, Dominion Linoleum by the yard is ideal. It has all the beauty and durability of Dominion Linoleum Rugs.

**Reduced Prices now in Effect**

**For Sale at all House Furnishing and General Stores**  
Do not delay—shop while the dealer's stock is complete.

Always turn over the edge when buying and look for the burlapack. All genuine Dominion Linoleum and Dominion Linoleum Rugs have it—your guarantee of long and satisfactory wear.



Made in Canada



ment of my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and after provision for the foregoing bequests, I will, devise and bequeath to my eldest son, Nicol Harold Winright, commonly known as Nicol Ross."

## CHAPTER XXVIII

## The Escape of The Man in Grey

Nick Ross—Nicol Winright—took Laura's hands in his. It was all, seemingly, a great surprise to him. He had been a chauffeur a few hours ago. Now—he did not trouble to comprehend it.

"He was a blamed good friend, anyway," he whispered. "I'd rather have him than a billion dollars."

"But the man in grey," persisted Laura, blindly. "How—and why—and who—?"

"The man in grey," said Glory, gently, "did not need to be in the

Ghost Room that night to strike home—"

Burnville, gripping the time-clock records angrily, seemed about to speak.

"The man in grey," pursued Glory, "might have been hundreds of miles away. He had his scheme planned, his weapon chosen, his alibi established by the witness whose word would go furthest—by you, Harry Burnville. The telegram was just an opportune accident for him. He snatched the opportunity. He mailed the telegram to you, from Maitland Port—it took the place, perhaps, of some other cunning scheme—and he had time—plenty of time—to get out of town unnoticed, to reach Detroit, to establish a still more unchallengeable alibi."

Burnville found voice.

"It's incontestable," he cried. "Every entry in that Ghost Book cor-

responds with a day when the time clock at Winright's wasn't punched. That twenty-fifth of May, the day I was waiting here, he punches the time-clock in mid-afternoon. Yet—it's so horrible, and it was so—so incredible! So amazing an alibi! That very telephone message from Detroit at the moment I was handed the telegram at Maitland Port—"

Laura, with a cry, started up. She knew, now, and the horror of it was mingled with another, pallid horror that her eyes had just glimpsed beyond the vines of the porch.

"Oh, oh!" she moaned.

Burnville, stepping to the switch, flashed on the porch light.

"He's there! I'll get him!" So speaking, he plunged boldly into the darkness.

Glory Adair halted Ross.

"Stay here," she commanded. "Call Mrs. MacTurk. There—I've pressed the button. She'll be here instantly. Whoever the man was"—still she pretended doubt—"he must have heard every word we said."

Running, she overtook Burnville at the gate. Hastily she clutched his sleeve. He tried to tear himself loose from her detaining grasp.

"He went that way—toward the river—down the long flight of steps. If we hurry, we can catch him yet—only I stumbled—"

"You know who he is?" warned Glory.

She still clung to his sleeve.

"Yes. And I'll get him."

"No."

"Yes, I say."

In the distance she heard a low rumble, like thunder, and she laughed, softly. "Oh, very well. . . ."

They came to the head of a long flight of steps leading to the road that wound round from the river to the harbor.

"See," said Glory, pointing far up the river to a faint halo overhanging the trees, "that's the train."

"We must hurry," cried Burnville. "He'll get away. I wish . . . no, I daren't stop to telephone. I can't lose him again."

In the shadows she saw the glow of his dark eyes, and knew that his soul was intent on the chase. She shrugged her shoulders. The train would come and go again while they were running the distance. And she did not mean Burnville to run.

"You'd catch him—to what end?" she argued. "What good will it do?"

"What good?"

"That's just the difference between us," she added, softly. "You, Harry Burnville, are the genuine detective; I am merely the amateur investigator. You insist on catching your criminal—that is for you the one end to be attained. I am satisfied to solve my problem—and be merciful."

"Merciful! To a murderer?"

"No. Merciful to Laura Winright. Merciful to her father's memory. Merciful to Lucile Villard, who loved him, never knowing that he still lived—that he had obliterated himself in fear of her revenge—that he was caring for her son. Yes, and merciful to you."

In silence they reached the foot of the steps, and turned into a weed-grown path. Burnville seemed ever striving to quicken his pace. The nurse refused to be hurried.

"What would Laura Winright think?" she demanded.

"He is a murderer," persisted Burnville. "The meanest of all murderers. He killed his mother married—for mere money."

"What of Lucile Villard? Would it make her any happier to know that, though she forgave, the poisoned burr did not?"

Burnville smiled, darkly.

"You are an enigma," he said. "You solve a problem that quite baffles me, and then—you throw away the glory of it."

Along the viaduct above them swept the incoming train, and up the dark face of the hill. The two watched it.

"It's a long way to the station," muttered Burnville. His one absorption was still the pursuit. "Yet—we might reach it."

"We might," commented Glory Adair, "even now. But—I do not think we will."



## Cuticura Will Help You Have Beautiful Hair

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap, preceded by light applications of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin, do much to cleanse the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, stimulate the circulation and promote the healthy condition necessary to produce luxuriant hair.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

## Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Cedars, wild and overgrown, hid the face of the cliff with a tangled cloak. On the soft evening air the pungent scent hung heavy. They could hear the pounding of the breakers on the Huron shore; and in a dull, far off way the monotonous song of the river plashing over its host of tiny waterfalls.

Burnville surrendered.

"Perhaps it's best—but you are wonderful."

"Am I?"

He halted, and, gripping her hands, gazed into her eyes. All about them hung thick shadows.

"Glory Adair," he cried, "glorious Glory Adair—you and I, as partners, could take this old world by storm. You are a genius. And if I might dare look up at you—I, who have miserably failed—"

"You have not always failed. You've handled difficult cases well. I rather envy you certain of your exploits. And—I appreciate—"

"And you are willing?"

Daringly he drew nearer.

"No," she answered. "I am not."

"My record is against me?"

She smiled in the darkness.

"It's not that, Mr. Burnville. There's one reason—only one—why I say no. I am free. I prefer to stay free. Laura Winright may take unto herself a master and be known by her master's name, but—not so with Glory Adair."

He shrugged his shoulders. Her look grew apologetic.

"Now, that's not exactly correct," she added, hastily. "There's another reason, more important still. Monday, I am going on a case. Typhoid—it's good for weeks."

He laughed, mirthlessly.

"We are friends, anyway!"

"Not the least objection."

Passing tall white lumber piles and shadowy freight cars, they reached the innermost fringe of harbor. Afar they heard the clang of a bell, and the puffing and grinding of a locomotive. The outgoing train with many lighted coaches emerged from the shadows of the cliff-face and swept behind them across the long viaduct. They gazed at one another.

"Well," said Burnville, "he's gone. That's the last we'll ever see of—the Man in Grey."

They walked on. Close to them the harbor waters rippled darkly against the piles. Glancing up the cedar-clothed cliff, they glimpsed at its crest the faint lights of Castle Sunset.

**EDWARDSBURG**

# CROWN BRAND

## CORN SYRUP



One of the greatest of all  
Energy-Producing Foods!  
*Delicious for the table and for cooking.*

THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY, LIMITED  
MONTREAL

**A Friend of the Family**

## For Flavor

insist on

# "SALADA"

**TEA**

H559

**Always fresh and pure. — Sold only in sealed aluminum packets.**



## A Complete Organization

Fully equipped for  
intelligent Service, and  
the finest production of  
**DESIGNS, COLORPLATES,  
HALFTONES, LINECUTS,  
and ELECTROTYPES**



**SUPREME QUALITY**



**UNEXCELLED SERVICE**

# BRITISH & COLONIAL PRESS LIMITED

LONDON TORONTO WINNIPEG MONTREAL



"Less than twenty-four hours ago," murmured Glory, "Tom and Laura Winright were heir and heiress. Now, Nick Ross is master up there. Oh, what a queer world this is! To think that the boy Adam Winright left to fight his own way in the world and prove himself a man was his own flesh and blood—and the girl he reared in luxury was a foundling."

Silently they went through the black tunnel of the grain elevator. Beyond, gloomy structures loomed in the uncertain light, and underfoot walking was hard; but presently they stumbled forth into an open space.

Far ahead, at the edge of the wharf, a little crowd had gathered. People came hurrying to it from the hill. Glory glimpsed tiny lights out on the harbor, which revealed dark blotches drifting to and fro. Then grew distinct the murmur of voices and the slow splash of oars.

She gripped Burnville's arm.

"Come!" she cried.

Across the wharf they hurried, dodging scattered planks and heavy cables. Running nimbly, the girl discerned that one of the lights was a lantern, held by one of two men in an open boat. Further out, another boat bobbed darkly to and fro.

"What is it?" demanded Burnville.

The group nearest was a bubble of discordant question and answer.

"He didn't fall in, I tell you . . . jumped right in . . . No, he wasn't drunk . . . trying to rescue some one . . . I was standin' right here, an' he ran up an' yelled for some one to git a boat—there was a girl fell in . . . No, I didn't see no girl fall in. It's just some of them kids fakin' they're drownin' an' yellin' fer help. That's all. . . . Oughter be arrested? You just bet they oughter. There's too much of that sort of damned foolin' . . . No, I didn't know him. Old Pete Shippey, I thought. He had grey whiskers, 's near 's I could see. . . . Oh, look there, they've got him. . . . No, they haven't. . . . See here, I'm dead sure I saw a girl fall in. It was a canoe upset. . . . Anyway, he's mighty plucky, to plunge right in with his duds on. And if he don't come back the town oughter put up a monument. . . ."

The discord surged on. Glory Adair drew closer to Burnville. "A man's fundamental nature does not change," she whispered. "You'll see that soon. He forged a letter from Adam Winright to Laura to give color to the hypothesis of heart failure. Now, when he's in a corner—when the game's up—he's forging for himself a hero's death. He's carrying deceit—forgery—right through to the end."

A cry rose from one of the boats. A hoarse whisper went round among the watchers. "They've got him!"

Voices came from one of the darkly moving craft. "Pull hard, you!" cried one. A shadowy thing seemed to creep slowly up the grey-white side of the boat. A lantern, swung close, threw its light on a bedraggled face.

A cry rang out, shocked, poignant, across the rippling darkness.

"Good God, fellows—it's Tom Winright!"

The End.

## Progressive Prospects

Continued from Page 8

which the party's policy can be restated, a popular leader selected, and a central co-ordinating agency established. Funds will be required. The financing by each constituency of the campaigns of Progressive candidates was successfully carried out at the last general election. The financing of the central organization is just as necessary; in fact it would enable the elections to be conducted more economically and efficiently. Little additional effort would be required to provide, in the same democratic manner as funds were formerly provided, the costs of a Progressive convention and of the central organization.

It is possible that the inauguration of a real Progressive party would lead to an open break with the advocates of the economic group theory. But the present state of merely nominal unity is

deceptive and weakening. The supporters of the group idea have a perfect right and full opportunity to attempt the development of the system they advocate. But those who are anxious to obtain practical reforms within the limits of the constitution now in force in Canada will recognize the necessity of organizing their political activities on national lines, of enlisting the support of the citizens generally, rather than of limiting their appeal to occupational groups, and of adopting policies which can properly be regarded as national in scope, application and results. The basis of the Canadian franchise is citizenship, not occupation. The form of government is representative of the people, divided into constituencies for the sake of convenience. It is not intended to be representative of groups, economic, religious, racial or any other kind. The claim of the Progressives in the last election that their program contained the principles by the application of which Canadian nationality could be built up and developed under conditions of economic prosperity and social justice is denied by the attitude and statements of those who claim that the Progressive movement is an occupational movement concerned with the economic interests of the agricultural class. The Progressive movement will be the regenerating influence in Canadian public life and in the administration of national affairs only if it can rise to the conception that it is the business of statesmen and governments to reconcile class interests and to preserve the rights of individuals and of groups while putting into operation those policies which foster the highest social and economic welfare of all the people.

## Death of Pool Manager

Chester M. Elliott, manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, and western sales agent for the central selling agency of the pools, died suddenly at Vancouver, on Sunday, October 19. With A. J. McPhail, president of the selling agency of the pools, Mr. Elliott was



Chester M. Elliott

at the coast on the business of the pools. He was 35 years of age, married, with one child.

Mr. Elliott was born in Owen Sound, and went to Calgary, in 1910, with the J. K. Cummings Co. In 1913 he engaged with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and when that company and the Grain Growers Grain Company amalgamated in 1917, under the name of United Grain Growers Limited, he remained with the new company as head of the grain commission department at Calgary. When the Alberta Wheat Pool was formed last year he was appointed manager.

The Saskatchewan honey crop for 1924 should amount to several car loads, according to F. Hedley, deputy minister of agriculture. Recent statistics show approximately 500 beekeepers in the province, owning possibly some 3,000 colonies of bees. The number of colonies varies from one to 40, and a few up to the record of 105 kept by two apiarists.

## Just Picture Yourself in this Fur-Coat

The Envy of your  
Feminine Friends!  
The Admiration of your  
Male Friends!

It is yours for less than you would pay anywhere else in Canada. You save the middleman's profits when you order Hallam's guaranteed Furs—at "trapper to wearer" prices.

Hallam's life-long experience in furs guarantees your absolute satisfaction.

The wonderful variety of styles illustrated in our new fashion book will surprise and delight you.

**FurCoats** in a great variety of styles and in all kinds of furs at prices to suit everyone—Muskrat at \$79.50 to Mink at \$1375.00.

Then there are:—

**Cloth Coats** fur trimmed or plain in the latest novelty models.

**Dresses** in newest and distinctive lines to suit every figure.

**Sweaters** in latest sports styles.

**Hats** becoming to misses and matrons—youthful in style. All at real money-saving prices.

Write to-day for your copy of

**Hallam's**

FASHION BOOK

It's free—and will save you money on your furs and clothing—address in full as below.

**Hallam Mail Order Corporation Limited**

1057 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.



## Best for Dessert



IF O.K. apples were used for nothing else than table decoration they'd be worth the money. But you get heaps of health and enjoyment, too. It pays to be particular and say "O.K." brand to your grocer—then you're safe. Phone an order to him today.

At all good grocers—the economical way is to buy by the box.

Associated  
Growers of  
British Columbia  
Limited



There's a Variety for every need



## O-Cedar Polish Mop

O-Cedar Mops have exclusive features which make them superior to all others. Light in weight; long handle; perfectly balanced; long, strong, full cotton yarn tuft; kept in shape by steel centre heavily padded to prevent scratching. O-Cedar Mops clean thoroughly even the corners; dusts, cleans and polishes at one operation, and may be washed without taking apart.

O-Cedar Polish Mops for painted, varnished or linoleum floors.

O-Cedar Dusting Mops for waxed floors.

Both Mops at all hardware stores in \$1.25 and \$2.00 sizes.



## BRAID'S BEST TEA

Piquant flavor, and golden color, are second only to its ability to refresh.



WM. BRAID & CO. LIMITED  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

## XMAS in the Old Land

85 Years of Service gives us the reputation that "There is no better Way."



### SAILINGS FROM HALIFAX

Dec. 8—\*Andania.....to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg  
Dec. 8—Saturnia.....to Glasgow.  
Dec. 14—Carmania.....to Queenstown, Liverpool.

### Special Train Service in Connection

\*Personally conducted from Western Canada through to British Ports.

### SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

Dec. 3—Mauretania.....to Cherbourg, Southampton, Londonderry, Glasgow.  
Dec. 6—Tuscania.....to Cherbourg, Southampton, Londonderry, Glasgow.  
Dec. 13—Aquitania.....to Cherbourg, Southampton, Londonderry, Glasgow.  
Dec. 13—Columbia.....to Cherbourg, Southampton, Londonderry, Glasgow.

Frequent sailings to end of November from Montreal to British Ports and Continent.

See your Cunard Agent, or write the Company's Office, 270 Main St., Winnipeg or Leeson-  
Lineham Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

**CUNARD**  
**ANCHOR**  
**ANCHOR-DONALDSON**



## The Household Necessity

For cuts, burns, blisters, rashes, wounds, or skin troubles of any kind. Soothing and healing. Keep it always in the house. In tubes or bottles. Look for the trademark "Vaseline" on every package. It is your protection.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co. (Cons'd)  
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

**Vaseline**  
TRADE MARK  
PETROLEUM JELLY

# The Countrywoman

## Women in the British Elections

INTEREST in the general election, now in progress in Great Britain, is running high in Canada these days, as well as in the Old Land. The campaign has been an exceedingly short and lively one. In the course of a few days we shall know the complete results of the voting and will know to which party the responsibility of government has been entrusted for the next few years.

It is not surprising that there is a fair sized number of women candidates in the running. In the last general election 34 women stood as candidates, but only eight were successful in winning seats in the House. This time there are 41 women seeking election. The House of Commons with a membership of 615 can well afford to have a goodly representation of women. Some English writers claim that lack of campaign funds has prevented many women from becoming candidates.

Looking over the list we find the women scattered through the several political camps. Labor has the highest number—22; Conservatives come next with 12; Liberals have six, while there is only one woman standing as an Independent candidate.

We would also judge that women come from many different walks in life. Five of the number standing for election are members of the nobility; three are doctors; 18 have the prefix "Mrs." to their names, while 15 have that of "Miss."

The names of some of those standing like Lady Astor, Mrs. Wintringham and Margaret Bondfield, have become familiar to Canadian readers. For various reasons our attention has been especially attracted to them. As time goes on we shall likely learn to know the other members equally as well.

Time and Tide, an English magazine devoted to women's interest in public affairs, comments on a statement made by Mrs. Wintringham during the campaign. She is reported as saying that: "During the first 20 years of this century only four measures had been passed dealing directly with the welfare of women and children. From 1918 to 1924, they had twelve very important measures of this class before the House." The comment is: "This is an interesting line of thought and one worth the consideration of those who are anxious to judge of the effect of the women's vote. Only part of the changed attitude of the House of Commons can be directly ascribed to the votes of its new constituents, since a considerable part is undoubtedly due to the presence in parliament of such women as Mrs. Wintringham, herself, Lady Astor, Miss Jewson and others, who worked unceasingly to press forward necessary measures and to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. The essential thing if we are to get the reforms the women are asking for is to see that more women are returned pledged to these reforms and irrespective of party—genuinely determined to see them placed upon the statute book."

## A Wrong Righted

Edith Cavell's dying message to the world: "Patriotism is not enough. I must have no bitterness or hatred in my heart," has taken its place among the great sayings of history. When the statute was erected to do her honor, near Trafalgar Square, in London, one might well have expected that her last words would have been most fittingly used as an epitaph. But not so. Instead the banal an inappropriate slogan, "For King and Country," with a figure of the conventional British lion was used.

Someone has pointed out that this "was a slander upon the self-sacrificing woman whose devotion to humanity transcended all national barriers." There was considerable protest from various quarters in Great Britain. The National Council of Women over a year ago asked that Miss Cavell's last message be put on the statute.

This wrong has now been righted. F. W. Jowett, who was the first commissioner of works in the Labor government, gave a favorable response to the appeals addressed to him, and had Edith Cavell's last words inscribed on the front of the memorial. The Nation, commenting on this, says, "If the new government had done nothing else it would have justified its existence by thus repairing an attempt to turn invocation of peace and goodwill into a perpetual consecration of the war spirit."

## "Blue Monday!"

Blue Monday doesn't always actually fall upon a Monday. It may fall upon any day in the week. My own "blue" days are seldom Mondays; more often they happen on high days and holidays; once even I remember a particularly "blue" Christmas Day. But with the great majority of people, for some reason or another, Monday is the day when things seem most likely to go wrong.

Our "blue" days generally occur when the sun forgets to shine. We make up to a gloomy outlook. And metaphorically (and sometimes actually—as happened in my own case not so long ago, when I inadvertently stepped on a spare razor blade which my husband had dropped by the bedside and which spoilt the rest of the day for me!) we get out of bed the wrong side. One disgruntled person in a household will spread the germ of discontent and irritation as quickly as a particularly active house-fly will spread the germ of disease. If father or mother happen to be the offenders it is usually because they are over tired, sometimes more mentally than physically, and from father or mother the malady spreads to the children and other members of the family with astonishing rapidity. The hired men start the day in a nervous frame of mind, and the consequence is a series of breakages and stoppages, and probably minor differences and disturbances around the bunk house.

A tired, cross mother makes a peevish baby. And a crying, unhappy little baby will upset an entire household. It is a fact that people in a nervous frame of mind, from the baby upwards, are more liable to errors and omissions than those who strive to retain a tranquil, harmonious spirit. One error or omission will lead to many others, and so arise our "blue" days, when "everything goes wrong."

Who cannot but recall the day when father gets up cross, and the first thing that happens is a late breakfast and a late start to work, because the fire won't burn up for the morning meal? And then, because she was all flurried and upset, mother upsets the baby's bath water all over the kitchen floor, and while the mess is being wiped up, baby squalls healthily but most wholeheartedly in his chair over the delay. The morning drags, with all the usual routine upset, and the men arrive from the fields to find mother nursing a scalded hand which haste and a kettle of boiling water have produced. Who hasn't but longed for bedtime and the soothing antidote of sleep to wipe out the remembrance of such a day?



(Photo sent by G. H. Mann, Melita)  
Fair samples of what can be produced in Manitoba

Monotony is responsible for many of our "blue" days—the monotony of wearisome jobs that have to be done over and over again, the endless dish washing and cooking, and cleaning which every day brings forth. The best solution seems to be to plunge into these unpleasant tasks with gritted teeth, stimulating an interest which we don't often feel; it is surprising how quickly the mental weariness passes to be replaced by a certain pleasure in a job done and well done.

There is a very old and very well known rhyme which runs something as follows:

It's easy enough to be pleasant  
When life goes along like a song,  
But the man worth while is the man who  
can smile,  
When everything goes dead wrong.

We all come across the "dead wrong" days, especially on the farm, where multitudinous duties and the responsibilities of home and family tire us out both physically and mentally. It is a big test of character that faces us, but we can all emerge smiling if we exercise the grit and courage that is our birthright as citizens of this glorious country. The days of shadow make the days of sunshine seem all the brighter and tired bodies and jaded nerves will appreciate them all the more when they dawn, for all the gloom that has gone before.—Kathleen M. Strange.

## Bulges Out of Fashion

At the present time it is not fashionable to have a bulky figure. The tubelike silhouette demands long, slender lines that cover up curves and give a youthful appearance. On looking around it must be admitted that comparatively few people are of the slender, willowy type, but the great majority of women can conceal bulges by dressing in the modern way.

To begin with, much of a person's youthfulness depends on underwear. Combinations, for instance, are preferable to separate garments, because they fit snugly and have no bands or gathers. A low-bust corset topped by a brassiere never possible with older types of garments used 10 or 15 years ago. Bulges are bound to occur if the body is restricted at the waist, for the flesh is forced up or down instead of being held in position. Many women have ungainly figures because they wear the wrong kind of corset. It is well worth while to have one fitted when next in a town or city, not only for the sake of appearance, but also for increased comfort. All large stores have expert fitters who give advice as to what model suits the figure best. There is no charge for this service.

Instead of the old-fashioned underskirt with gathers, the modern costume-slip is holding sway. Without a garment of this kind it is practically impossible for a dress to look at all smart.

One-piece dresses themselves have played a great part in concealing bulges and undesirable curves, because they hang from shoulder to hip and do not emphasize the normal waistline.

We hear less railing about modern clothes today than we have for many years, because it is universally becoming. The mode is so accommodating that tall and short, stout and thin, can adapt it to suit their own figures.

## Little Roads

The highway marches sturdily, to market town and mill.  
But I would find a little road that loiters up a hill.  
A little, vagrant woodland road, grey-ribbed through the green,  
Where berry brambles bar the way, and orchard elders lean.  
The highway is the world's way, but I would drop behind  
To follow little luring paths that only laggards find.  
The challenge of the bandit weeds, the tilt with startled bees,  
What can the dusty highway give for tourneys like these!

—Margaret Lee Ashley



## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### Interest Charges

The Editor.—Although I cannot write worth a cent, I felt so pleased with the article in The Guide of October 1, about the interest rate farmers are paying for money that I felt like writing, telling my own experience with a bank here in Munson.

I owed the bank \$125. I had borrowed this money for three months. When due, I needed more time, but when I called to renew the note I was told they would renew for 30 days only, when I asked for three months. This note had been renewed 30 days before. I told the manager I would pay the interest and was told it was \$1.06. I told him that was more than 8 per cent interest, and was told the six cents was for stamps, and that they never charged less than \$1.00 when collecting interest.

Cheaper money and longer terms is what farmers need more than anything else under present conditions. I do not believe the present government will do anything without lots of pressure.—J. H. Hanson, Munson, Alta.

### Will Dawes Plan Bring Peace

The Editor.—One of the chief factors in bringing about the last great war was economic pressure brought to bear upon the nations involved, by an inherent weakness in the credit system, or the way in which it functions.

Nations must sell abroad in order to keep in a solvent state—and "keep from starving to death," as the minister of finance of France put it some time ago.

The foreign markets are growing smaller every day, because all nations are becoming more efficient in production, and consequently in greater need of an export trade which to a great extent must be carried on by the creation of foreign credits.

The creation of credit is the only thing that is allowing the economic system to function, with any degree of satisfaction.

Last year Britain, out of a total export trade of £200,000,000, was only able to create foreign credits to the amount of £97,000,000. That is she had a favorable trade balance of that amount.

Germany, by the Dawes scheme, must pay £125,000,000 a year to the allies. Under the existing system she can only do this by having a favorable balance of trade every year to this amount. That is she must export so much more every year than she imports. A greater joke of the Dawes plan is that Germany is to receive a large loan to enable her to begin the operation of picking the pockets of her neighbors—by the instrument of foreign trade.

The question arises—what are Britain and France to do with their surpluses of goods and services, while Germany is filling the foreign market with products, as her total foreign trade must run up to over \$300,000,000, if she is to live up to her obligations under the Dawes agreement?

Those in favor of Germany paying should show it is practical for a debtor nation to pay with any benefits to the nationals of a creditor nation.—C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona.

### How to Start a Bank

The Editor.—A certain American—an "owner" of several banks, in an unguarded moment, in answering a question as to how he got his start, said: "Why, I just organized a life insurance company. It is the quickest and easiest way to get control of other people's money, especially when they are obliged to keep on paying after once starting."

Many Canadians do not know that New Zealand has had government life insurance for the past 49 years, having in that time received over \$57,000,000 in premiums and paid out over \$72,000,000 in benefits to its policyholders, and with a very small population at that. Its rates are so much lower than private companies that one by one they have practically withdrawn from the island.

What happens to Canadian school and municipal debentures? Why, they are simply bought up by subsidiary trust companies of the banks—switched over to the banks—from there they are deposited with the government as security for the banks \$5.00, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 bills (I.O.U.'s), which they lend out to their subsidiary manufacturing companies, by interlocking directors at 5 or 6 per cent, or to you at 8 to 12 per cent, if they allow you a loan at all.

Why not have your school and municipal debentures deposited direct with a government bank, receiving in return, equal value in government greenbacks, no discount—and eliminate the middleman private bank?

New Zealand advertises, "back of every life insurance policy a farm loan." Millions are taken every year from each Canadian province by foreign insurance companies. It's time to keep it at home.—J. Knight, Drumheller, Alta.

### Fire Insurance

The Editor.—Please allow me to call your attention to a subject that should be brought before your readers, i.e., "Fire Insurance."

My neighbor's barn was struck by lightning and burned. The company sent a valuator after a month's delay. He claimed that the face of policy would be discounted

because a manure pile was a little too close—a shop was closer than 100 feet; the man had a gas lantern in his house, and the barn was five years' old, so there must be allowance for depreciation.

The average farmer believes he will receive the face of his policy in case of fire and not have to wait two months for the money.

The one-third value of a building not insured should be sufficient allowance for the insured's loss. Then, too, why should we pay premium on the face of a policy when the company does not intend to pay said face of policy in case of fire, especially when the cause is lightning.

Then too, this man insured the contents of the barn. The valuator claimed that only a few of the articles he had in the barn would be considered contents, and the list of articles burned with the barn would be discounted.

Now, I believe The Guide would be doing a great service in giving an outline of the insurance laws, as they would relate to the loss sustained by the average farmer.

I would ask that you give this subject a thorough discussion that those having fire

A Friend of the Family

# BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

Delicious in flavor and backed by real food value.  
Ask your Grocer for it

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

MAKERS ALSO OF  
EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS STARCH—CANADA CORN STARCH

At BISCUIT HEIGHTS each child can fly  
And o'er the clouds may frisk it,  
Borne safely up against the sky  
By a "Five Roses" biscuit.

## Biscuit Heights

A IRY, full-blown biscuits light as thistledown! Bake them with FIVE ROSES Flour. Know the joy of creating a perfect product! No common flour can give you at every baking that satiny yielding finish, or the even layers of dainty texture that users of FIVE ROSES expect as a matter of course.

Get out your FIVE ROSES Cook Book to-day. Start on some of the delightful tours through its many attractive pages.

# FIVE ROSES FLOUR

for Breads - Cakes - Puddings - Pastries

The famous Five Roses Cook Book, used in over 650,000 homes, mailed on receipt of thirty cents. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Limited, Montreal or Winnipeg.

Cooks Tours to the Land of Five Roses

COPYRIGHT CANADA, 1922 BY L. W. M. CO., LTD.



# PUZZLE FIND THE FARMER



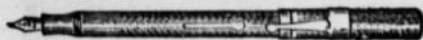
First Four  
Prizes Each a  
**Wrist  
Watch**  
  
500 Prizes of  
Each a  
**Fountain  
Pen**  
  
1,000 Other  
Prizes

If you can solve this Puzzle, and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each, you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the farmer with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.

Dept. G. WATERFORD, ONT.

## FOUNTAIN PEN FREE



At last we are able to give you the kind of pen you have wanted all your life. A lever Self-Filling Pen, with a genuine Gold-plated Nib, and a clip to hold the pen safely in your pocket. It has a handsomely chaste black barrel, and we will give one of these pens to every boy or girl who sells only Three Dollars worth of our lovely Christmas and New Year Cards and Folders. Start now and win a pen—FREE.

BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F33, TORONTO

insurance be not deceived by agents and know nothing of the deception till a fire destroys their property. Should this man accept a payment of indemnity if these discounts mentioned are taken off face of policy?—E. G. Lanning, Shamrock, Sask.

[Fire insurance is a somewhat intricate matter. Each provincial administration has a department which deals with insurance questions and complaints. The insured in the above should lay his whole case before the Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commissioner, Parliament Bldgs., Regina.—Editor.]

### Protection

The Editor.—In 1915 a manufacturer sent me a pamphlet with the slogan: "Buy goods in Canada." They claimed that from 1911 to 1915 Canada was buying from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 more goods from other countries than Canada had to give in exchange for production and manufactured products, etc., etc. And went on to say we had to turn around and borrow money from other countries for to pay for the goods we bought off other countries, and that in 1915 Canada was paying \$150,000,000 per year interest on the money we had borrowed, to pay them for the goods we bought, and Canada could not produce enough for to pay the debts to other countries.

Now, Mr. Editor, if these statements are true from the men who preach "Buy Canada Made Goods," we must have been buying from other countries, goods for "Made in Canada" goods. Now where does Mr. Meighen come in with his doctrine, when the manufacturers have let the cat out of the bag? Canada today is in a position to have free trade with all countries, as she looks for settlement from all countries, who, when they do come, soon get wise to this protection bunk of Canada being a free country, when a few politicians want to tax them for everything they buy to make a home and build up a free country.

My father and mother left England for Canada in 1850, because Canada was a free country, or it was called a free country, to make a home in. I have in my desk the first taxes my father paid for 200 acres of solid bush land. He bought at \$100 per

acre to make a home 60 miles from a railway, and no road through this thick bush, where they had to carry fire brands to keep the wolves from devouring them. Yes, it was free for this kind of lies to an English settler, but when my father wanted to clear his land, if there was a pine tree among his maple and birch and beach trees he was cutting down and burning, he couldn't cut and sell one foot of pine timber. The government would let him use it for his own use, but he could not sell or burn it, because the government had sold all the pine timber to the lumber men before my father bought the land. This is the free Canada we had in 1864. Now, if a man comes to Canada he has to pay protection to manufacturers who exploited the settlers in the early days of Canada. When I took up my homestead in Manitoba in 1898, the government told me I could cut 9,250 feet of lumber off crown lands for to build a home with, but when I applied to the government for a permit to cut this amount, they deducted off the permit the poplar and black poplar trees I cut on my homestead to build my first shack and log stable, although I yet have to see a lumberman cutting poplar or black poplar on their spruce limits to manufacture into lumber. I understand I pay \$3.00 protection on lumber I see going from my farm, yet these same lumbermen are shipping lumber to the U.S. and selling it at the same price we pay. Thus we pay \$3.00 protection for Canadian lumber to the United States and also the freight, and it never leaves our town. In the face of this Mr. Meighen says 2,000 Canadian factories have shut down. Does Mr. Meighen mean to say the Canadian manufacturers can buy in the United States cheaper than they can manufacture in Canada on account of high protection, and they can extort out of the Canadian settler \$3.00 per thousand on lumber, from \$200 to \$250 per car on lumber, just because they have added the freight and duty to the United States price? Mr. Meighen should know by this time that Manitoba and the West is a very cold country, and it costs a lot for to live and keep warm in Western Canada, over a warmer country where the contractor has to leave the scaffolding up till it is papered and

painted, so it won't fall down. Mr. Meighen should know also that Western Canada is filling up with sow thistles and men are leaving because they could not farm and live and keep down weeds and pay high taxes and high duty on cultivators for to kill the weeds down. There are lots of farmers today who would buy a cultivator, but what is the price? I paid \$128, all complete, for a nine-tooth cultivator, so I could get after sow thistle. Yet Mr. Meighen believes in taxing me to the highest price because I want to keep down weeds.

Now, Mr. Editor, which is the most benefit to Western Canada, free cultivators or free sow thistles, or high protection or abandoned farms through sow thistle and low prices on farm produce?—W. Mitchell, Bowman River, Man.

# PUZZLE FIND SANTA CLAUS PRIZES



2 Ladies' Wrist Watches  
2 Gents' Watches  
2 Cameras

## 500 Self-Filling Fountain Pens

Find Santa, mark him with an X, and sell 16 packets of Ideal Starch Gloss at 15c a packet, and you win one of the above prizes. This is real easy, so why not have a try? If you want to do this, send us your answer at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Starch Gloss by return mail. EVERY PRIZE GUARANTEED.

IDEAL PRODUCTS

DESK H. WATERFORD, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

### SEEING IS BELIEVING

Very early one morning Nicky and Tiny decided they would have a day's fishing, so off they started. Now, Flannelfeet had built himself a little pier just over the place where the most fish could be caught, and put up a notice that no one was to catch fish there. Nicky and Tiny delight in doing the things they are told not to do, so out they went on Flannelfeet's pier and settled themselves for a nice little nap while they waited for the fish to bite, though, of course, they had to be on the watch for the Cop. Just as Nicky got comfortably settled against Tiny's side, poor old Tiny got a terrible fright, away went his fishing pole, and he nearly upset Nicky into the water. Tiny had forgotten to keep his tail tucked up, and a great big crab had fastened itself on to it with a mighty pinch. It didn't take Nicky long to get the basket open, and as soon as Mr. Crab found himself in such a comfortable place he let go of Tiny's tail. But where was Flannelfeet all this time? Here he comes along the beach with his stick, just in time to see Nicky put down the lid of the basket, and, of course, he is quite sure Nicky has a fish. He won't even give Nicky time to tell him that it is only a crab. He has made up his mind that at last he has caught them both, and intends to put them under arrest, and, of course, the fish will be first-class evidence. Flannelfeet was so busy telling them what is going to happen to them that he just shoved his hand into the basket without looking. Mr. Crab knows how to grab things when they come his way, and Flannelfeet's fat hand gives him a better bite than even Tiny's tail. It is Flannelfeet's turn to get a fright, and while he is dancing around trying to shake the crab from his hand, Nicky gets time to tell him that it was really a crab that they caught, and not a fish. Perhaps next time Flannelfeet will give Nicky time to explain to him, and thus save himself a lot of trouble.





# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK--Various

### HORSES AND PONIES

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED SHETLAND** ponies and two horse colts of their get, one-year-olds; also one suckling. First \$150 takes the four. Mare in foal again. Germann Bros., Sulphur Springs, Alta.

**SELLING—WORK HORSES. WOULD TRADE** for beef cattle or late model car. Box 217, Tompkins, Sask.

**SELLING—GOOD DRAUGHT TEAM OF** black Percheron geldings, six and seven years, weight 3,150. Thos. Mooney, Giroux, Man.

### CATTLE--Various

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON** Order—Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

### Shorthorns

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—SOME** beauties. Ideal for beef and milk. Let me ship a young heifer or bull crated by express. Get into the best. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask.

### Holsteins

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS.** MY entire herd, comprising 18 females, four males. All cows just fresh or due the next two months. Come and see them. Harold Chryster, Yorkton.

**CHOICE REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—BULLS,** two and 11 months, from son of 22,782-pound cow. Bred females, high records, under accreditation. W. L. May, Mantario, Sask.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED** Holstein bull, five years, \$65, T.B. tested, or exchange for cow, same breed. Wilfred Winsor, Kincaid, Sask.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO YEARS** old, also cows and young stock of both sexes. H. Wallace, Glen Ewen, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS** and bull calves. G. Herbert Robinson, Arborg, Man.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, FROM GOOD** milking stock, one month, \$30. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man.

**SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bull calves, four months old, large and growthy. Robt. H. Blair, Rocanville, Sask.

**SIX HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, 16 TO 22 MONTHS.** A. F. Wolf, Macoun, Sask.

### Herefords

**\$350 BUYS MY NINE HEAD PURE-BRED** Herefords. Peter Schumacher, Provost, Alta.

**HEREFORD BULL CALVES FROM \$25 UP, FOR** sale. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

### Ayrshires

**AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, FOUR TO EIGHT** months, good pedigrees. James Allan, Hughenden, Alta.

**PURE - BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,** three-six months old, \$35. (Miss) Julia Clark, Pense, Sask.

### Red Polls

**SELLING—20 HEAD OF RED POLLED CATTLE,** males and females, all ages. George Sweet, Ponoka, Alberta.

### SWINE--Yorkshires

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** April and May litters, all sired by our imported boar, a grand champion boar. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Evans & Son, Weyburn, Sask.

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, WEIGHT** over 150 pounds, the best in breeding, quality and conformation. Price, with papers, \$20; also several sows, \$18. Wood Bros., Davidson, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE** stock. Weanlings, \$10; sows and boars, ready for service, \$25; papers and crates free. R. S. Baird, Sifton, Sask.

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM MATURE** prize winners, weanlings, \$11, papers and crates free. Harold Duncan, Vereglin, Sask.

**IS YORKSHIRE FEEDERS, 75 TO 100 POUNDS,** A. F. Wolf, Macoun, Sask.

**CHAMPION STRAIN YORKSHIRE BOARS** for service, \$25. Ellenton, Idlesleigh, Alta.

**YORKSHIRES OUR SPECIALTY. R. MEEKS,** Manville, Alta.

### Hampshires

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, APRIL AND** May litters, \$15 and \$18 each. A. F. Clark, Carlyle, Sask.

### Tamworths

**TAMWORTH—FROM THE OLDEST-BRED** stock in the West. High How Stock Farm is famous for its fine hogs. Prices write Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta.

**TAMWORTHS, WEANLINGS, FROM QUALITY** stock, \$10, with papers. Demonstration Farm, Killarney, Man.

**SELLING—TAMWORTH SOWS AND BOARS,** six months, \$20, papers included. Angus McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

### Duroc-Jerseys

**REGISTERED YEARLING DUROC-JERSEY** boar, Bailey, imported, \$30. H. J. Miller, Glenside, Sask.

### Berkshires

**REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES** FOR years we have had the Champion Berkshire Word of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in young boars and young sows. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LTD., VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

**MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES ARE** good hogs. Selected April boars, \$20. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask.

**SELLING—PRIZE - WINNING MAY BERK-** shires, \$10; papers, \$1.50. W. Whitrow, Amulet, Sask.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERK-** shire boars, six months old, price, \$20 each. Peter H. Braun, Box 3, Oiler, Sask.

## LIVESTOCK--Various

### SHEEP

**FOR SALE—SUFFOLK, SHROPSHIRE AND** Southdown rams and ewes, high-class quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN** shearing rams, also ram lambs, few bred ewes. Write or phone Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney, Man.

**FOR SALE—OXFORD-DOWN RAMS AND** ewes, all ages; also Ramboulllets. Jos. Veness, Superb, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, 20** dollars each, with papers. Smith Bros., Springfield, Man.

**PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS,** price reasonable. A. E. Hastings, Maldstone, Sask.

**REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, ONE AND** two shear, \$25 each, also some ewes, \$15. W. E. Chester, Reston, Man.

**FOR SALE—LEICESTERS—SOME RAMS AND** 26 ewes, good quality. S. E. Roose, Camrose, Alta.

**PURE-BRED OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS,** \$25. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man.

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

#### SILVER BLACK FOXES

When buying Foxes as foundation stock for your ranch, you will make no mistake in communicating with us. Prices right. Quality the best. All foxes government registered.

BIRNIE SILVER BLACK FOX CO.

608 LOMBARD BUILDING

WINNIPEG

**CHINCHILLA AND WHITE FLEMISH YOUNG** stock now available. Opportunity is knocking at your door. Order today and start in the profitable fur business. Hurst Rabbit Farm, Sidney, R.C.

**FOR SALE—18-MONTH-OLD WOLFHOUNDS,** good parentage, \$25; Irish wolfhounds, male, three years, killer, \$35; Stag bitch, four years, killer, \$25. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask.

**WOLFHOUNDS AND PUPS, FROM GUARAN-** teed killers, three months old, \$10 pair, Greyhound-Staghound cross. Oliver Brownridge, Browning, Sask.

**COLLIE PUPS, FROM HEELING PARENTS,** \$7.00; Foxhound and Irish hound cross pups, \$5.00; also Wolfhounds, all ages. Write William Leyh, Viscount, Sask.

**BEFORE PURCHASING FOXES BE SURE TO** get the best. See Macvicar, Canada West Silver Black Fox Co. Ltd., 345 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

**WOLFHOUNDS, Sired BY QUICKER CAN-** non, sweetstakes Manhattan and Selida, U.S.A. Park Kennels, Venn, Sask.

**PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES** always on hand. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

**BEST OF COYOTE HOUNDS, PUPS, EIGHT** months, \$10 each. John E. Larsen, Strome, Alta.

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES—PRICES** reasonable. Write for particulars. Fleur-de-Lis Kennels, Macrori, Sask.

**SELLING—RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPS, SIX** months. Geo. H. Irwin, Central Butte, Sask.

**RED CROSS AND SILVER FOXES AT PELT** value. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont.

**SELLING—SILVER, PATCH AND RED FOXES.** T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S.

## POULTRY--Various

**WANTED—EARLY HATCHED PULLETS, PAY** two cents above Winnipeg price for good birds. R. Andrews, Macdonald, Man.

**BLACK ORPINGTONS, WHITE WYANDOTTES,** R.C. Ancona cockerels, \$1.25 each. W. W. Gibson, Lebert, Sask.

### Plymouth Rocks

**THE STRAIN COUNTS—SELLING BARRED** Rock cockerels, fifth generation, heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 each. John H. Otto, Roseisle, Man.

**PURE-BRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS,** \$1.00 each. Herbert Lunn, Kelliber, Sask.

## POULTRY

### Leghorns

**25 YEARLING S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS,** heavy layers, \$1.00 each. Fox terrier females, nearly full grown, \$4.00. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask.

**FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS,** 300-egg strain stock. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

**PURE-BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORN YEAR-** ling hens, \$1.00. Ethel Williams, Elkhorn, Man.

### Wyandottes

**WHITE WYANDOTTES—EARLY HATCHED,** Baron and Martin strains, cockerels, \$1.50 to \$3.00. P. J. Hoffmann, Annabehn, Sask.

### Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB EARLY HATCHED ROOSTERS,** from prize-winning and heavy-laying stock, three for \$5.00. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask.

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, from large, healthy, 40-pound stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00; May hatched. S. Skegstad, Bengough, Sask.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLETS,** May hatch, from prize stock, \$4.00. G. Wincott, Bienfait, Sask.

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** prize-winning stock, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Chas. Hair, Dugald, Man.

**LARGE, PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE,** \$3.50. George Newsome, Condie, Sask.

### Poultry Supplies

**KILL THE LICE—**with Stanfield's Lice Kill—The vent treatment. Guaranteed to kill every louse or mite of money refunded. 50-cent tube treats 200 birds, \$1.00 tube treats 500. Order direct. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

**MOULTING HENS DON'T LAY EGGS.** Shorten this lost time by giving your hens Pratt's Poultry Regulator. Starts them laying again quickly. Sold by all dealers.

## Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 4 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

**KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, — FRUIT** market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Eisey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

**THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG,** have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU-** lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

**FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE, HIGHLY** improved 360-acre farm, 30 miles from Winnipeg, fully equipped if desired. Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man.

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH,** no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb.

**SELLING—FARM, WITH STOCK AND MA-** chinery; good water; no crop failure. Price, write Box 114, Guernsey, Sask.

## Farm Lands Wanted

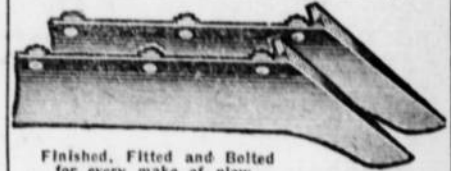
**LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM** for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

### PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS



Finished, Fitted and Bolted for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Give Number of Old Shares when ordering.

12-inch	13-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
Each	Each	Each	Each	Each
\$2.75	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.40	\$3.65

Send for our New Fall and Winter Catalog 93.

**MACLEOD'S LIMITED** WINNIPEG

**LINCOLN (OLD ABE) TWO-THREE-FURROW** tractor plow, new, \$75 cash; eight H.P. Cushman engine, with water tank (used less than three months), guaranteed, excellent condition, \$240 cash; 15 H.P. Cushman engine, entirely overhauled, repainted, guaranteed excellent running order, \$400 cash; six-inch Cushman (Fleury) grinder, new, \$35; eight-inch Cushman (Fleury) grinder, new, \$40; three-quarter-inch Tungsten tractor plugs, for Titan, two for \$1.00. Cushman Farm Equipment Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

**DOESN'T IT SEEM FOOLISH TO TAKE OFF** the wheels when you grease a wagon? The H and H greaser is fully guaranteed and does it better in an instant with one-tenth of the grease. Either loaded tanks, racks or empty wagons. At the local hardware, \$5.00 per wagon set, or postpaid from H and H, Box 80, Gulf Lake, Sask.

**SELLING—28-50 CASE SEPARATOR, \$175;** four-furrow power-lift disc plow, \$100; 12-foot International power-lift cultivator, \$90. All in excellent condition. A. R. Moore, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

**MCCORMICK-DEERING 15-30 TRACTOR, 28-46** McCormick separator, Deere three-bottom engine plow, National out crusher six-horse (Fleury) engine, International three-horse Type R engine, power washer, 12 head heavy horses, triple line farm machinery. A. F. Wolf, Macoun, Sask.

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES,** magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for every make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—ONE THREE H.P. FAIRBANKS—** Morse gasoline engine, in first-class condition, \$80 cash. Western Butchers' Supply Company, Box 211, Regina, Sask.

**SNAP—10-20 CASE TRACTOR, \$275 CASH, OR** will trade for a good car. F. B. Kingston, Lloydminster, Sask.

**MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MO-** tors, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon.

**FORDSON COMPLETE, EXTENSION RIMS,** Oliver engine plow, 90% new, \$350 cash. A. C. Hultgren, Crossfield, Alta.

**MAGNETO REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.** Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon.

**WANTED—USED MASSEY-HARRIS 12-INCH** feed grinder. Emil Anderson, Lake Lenore, Sask.

### CYLINDER GRINDING

**WE REGRIND AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR** cylinders on a Heald cylinder grinder. We also grind crankshafts on a Landis crankshaft grinder. This is the best equipment that money can buy, and we guarantee all our work. Riverside Iron Works Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

**CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME** method as used by leading factories. Over-size pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

**CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO** and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineer-ing Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

**CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS** and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### AUCTIONEERS

**LEARN AUCTIONEERING—A PROFESSION** that needs no capital. There are wonderful opportunities in this business. Good livestock auctioneers are scarce. Practical experience can be learned under Western Canada's leading livestock auctioneer. Limited numbers of pupils taken. Terms on application. Apply Layzell, 520 Centre Street, Calgary.

### COAL

#### "HEADLIGHT" COAL

STEAM OR DOMESTIC USE

A Coal for Every Purpose and Purpose Positively No Bone or Shale

WRITE US FOR PRICE AND TERMS

TOFIELD COAL CO. LTD.  
TOFIELD, ALTA.

**SOURIS LIGNITE AND WESTERN ALBERTA** coals. For prices write MacLeod & Werry, Carlot Coal Dealers, Estevan, Sask.

**CLEAN COAL—WRITE FOR PRICES AND** freight rates direct to New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta.

**FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.** Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

[Continued on next page]

## Honk, Honk! Xmas is Coming!

You'll Find a Ready and Eager Market for Geese—Now

Geese, Ganders, Ducks, Cockerels, Pullets and Guineas—everything in poultry—come what may. The Guide will sell your surplus stock. And when it comes to selling poultry The Guide is sure a winner. Read the following testimonial and judge for yourself:

"I sold 30 from a flock of 32 from a small ad. I had in your paper last year for Toulouse Geese."—H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask.

We did it for him—We can do it for you

Don't forget this is the Big Advertising Season to sell all Water Fowl, and one of the best seasons for Poultry Breeding Stock. And keep in mind the fact that November is not too early to send us your ad. for Seed Grain. Some of our old friends usually commence to advertise Grasses as early as November. These people should know. Whatever it is you have for Sale or Want, you'll find a little ad. in The Guide will bring you the desired results—quickly. Do it now!

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



## MISCELLANEOUS

## CURLING STONES

**WINNIPEG MARBLE & TILE CO. LTD.**  
199 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG  
CURLING STONES PROPERLY SHAPED  
GUARANTEED WORK

## DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND  
renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated.  
Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose  
Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

LAIRD, THE CLEANER, 736 PORTAGE, WIN-  
nipeg, specialist ladies', gentlemen's wearing ap-  
parel, cleaned, dyed or altered. 42-5

## FLOUR MILLS

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR FLOUR—SECTION 11  
of Wheat Pool agreement allows grower to retain  
wheat for milling for domestic needs. Farmers may  
club and ship car load to our mills and receive  
special milling-in-transit rate. Terms of gristing:  
35 pounds of our best patent flour, eight pounds of  
bran, 12 pounds of shorts, per bushel of wheat.  
Grinding: 20c. per bushel. No low grades milled.  
Money-back guarantee with each sack of flour.  
Write for further particulars. Harris Flour Mills,  
Harris, Sask. 44-5

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE—ONE 30 TO 35 BAR-  
rel capacity self-contained Turner Mulum in Parvo  
flour mill, complete with cleaning plant. Used, but  
thoroughly overhauled, and as good as new. Terms  
can be arranged. Address—Kipp-Kelly Ltd., 66  
Higgins Avenue, City. We build and equip flour  
mills, elevators, and do all kinds of machine work,  
roll grinding and corrugating. 42-2

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

NEW HORSE BLANKETS LINED, \$2.00 TO  
\$3.00 each. Station heaters (three sizes). Camp  
equipment. A stump puller, one-man power, new.  
A. Munshaw, 93 Granville Street, Winnipeg. 37-9

CHEAP FOR CASH, THREE-CYLINDER, AUTO-  
knitter and ten pounds wool. Will make over work  
contract to buyer. Mrs. J. T. Fowles, Alsask,  
Sask. 44-2

## GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

FRED KAYE, RIFLE EXPERT AND GUNSMITH,  
56 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 44-5

## HAY AND FEED

FEED FOR SALE—HAY, OATS STRAW, SPELT  
straw and spelt. Elmer Kerney, Milestone, Sask.  
44-2

## HOMEWORK

HOMWORK—WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO  
knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with  
machine or by hand. Send stamp and addressed  
envelope for information. The Canadian Wholesale  
Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont. 39-17

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,  
Saskatoon and Edmonton. 19-26

## HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10, 30, 60-POUND  
tins. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Clover,  
Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatchewan, 18½c.;  
Alberta, B.C., 19c.; Amber, Manitoba, 16c.; Saskat-  
chewan, 16½c.; Alberta, B.C., 17c.; five-pound pails,  
half cent pound more. Sample 25c. Quantity  
discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest  
Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 42-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S  
purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates,  
Manitoba, 18c.; Saskatchewan, 18½c.; Alberta-B.C.,  
19 cents pound. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, Mani-  
toba, 14c.; Saskatchewan, 14½c.; Alberta-B.C., 15c.  
Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, George-  
town, Ontario. 42-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT  
from producer, \$9.00; Clover and Buckwheat,  
mixed, \$6.00 crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b.  
Brucefield. Get my quantity discount and money-  
back guarantee. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.  
41-8

HONEY, ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE  
Clover, \$7.50 cash, crate six ten-pound pails, f.o.b.  
Uxbridge; good quality Buckwheat, \$6.40 crate  
60 pound. E. Warren, RR No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont.  
43-2

KROUSE, RELIABLE HONEYS—CLOVER, 15c.;  
Amber, 12c.; Buckwheat and Clover, mixed, ten  
cents in lots of 60-pounds or more. F. W. Krouse  
& Sons, Guelph, Ont. 41-6

SELLING—PURE HONEY, \$9.50 FOR SIX  
ten-pound pails. Malson St. Joseph, Otterbourne,  
Man. 41-5

HONEY—AMBER, TEN CENTS.; BUCKWHEAT,  
nine cents; Clover, 15c., five and ten-pound pails.  
Chas. Blake, Deseronto, Ont. 41-5

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS, CLOVER HONEY,  
\$8.40; clover and buckwheat, mixed, \$6.50. Wilber  
Swayze, Dunnville, Ontario. 42-5

## LIGHTING SYSTEMS

FITNER LIGHTING SYSTEMS—REPAIRS FOR  
all standard lamps and systems. Write for prices.  
Lighting Devices Ltd., 352 Naira Ave., Winnipeg.

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, TAMARAC,  
cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for  
delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company,  
Edmonton, Alta.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW  
pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered  
prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince  
Albert, Sask. 32-18

SELLING—CORDWOOD, WHITE POPLAR,  
Write for prices. S. M. Brandon, Arborg, Man.

## MONUMENTS

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.  
Write for catalog and prices. Saskatoon Granite  
and Marble Works Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS,  
Ukuleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio  
sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated  
catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company  
Ltd., 421 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED. COUNTRY  
orders specialty. Jones and Cross Edmonton.

## NURSERY STOCK

ORDER NOW—GOOD STRONG PRODUCTIVE  
black currant bushes, \$2.00 per dozen. G. Win-  
cott, Blenfaith, Sask.

## POTATOES

FOR SALE—POTATOES, \$1.30 PER HUNDRED  
pounds, Canada B grade. J. K. McLennan, Glad-  
stone, Man. 43-2

## REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE  
pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chat-  
ham, Ont.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## RADIO SUPPLIES

SEND 25c. STAMPS OR COIN FOR GRAM'S  
radio map and list stations, regular 50c. Ask for  
catalog of parts. Northern, Radiola and Crosley  
sets. All goods prepaid and satisfaction guaran-  
teed. Budden, Beard & Co. Ltd., 813-1st West,  
Calgary, Alta. 39-2

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE RADIO HOUSE IN  
Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse  
Radio receiving sets. We represent and carry in  
stock products of best manufacturers of radio  
equipment. H. G. Love & Company Limited,  
Calgary, Alta. 37-13

RADIO SETS, INCLUDING TWO TUBES, 1,500  
miles range, solid oak cabinet, \$36 prepaid. Dia-  
gram and parts for two-tube set, \$18. C. S.  
Jones, Roland, Man.

FREE—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG  
on radio sets and parts. The Electrical Shop Ltd.,  
Saskatoon. 44-13

THE LATEST AND BEST IN RADIO SETS AND  
parts. Write The Electric Shop, 187 Portage Ave.,  
Winnipeg. 41-13

COMPLETE RADIO SETS AND SUPPLIES.  
Cummings Brass Works, 310 Good Street (close to  
Portage Ave.) Winnipeg. 37-13

DISTRIBUTORS OF RADIOLAS—SEND FOR  
price list. Full line guaranteed parts. Acme  
Electric Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 43-13

## SEEDS

## Oats

OATS FOR SALE. WALTER GREER, LASH-  
burn, Sask. 44-10

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## THE J. R. WATKINS CO

have a number of good localities now open for  
energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL  
WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

## THE FULLER BRUSH CO.

can use special sales help at once for all over  
Western Canada, at good pay, for Xmas, rush;  
permanent later if desirable. Country men with  
car or rig now paid over \$7.00 per day. You are  
paid while learning. If you are honest and can  
produce references, get busy at once at a real job  
and make good. A territory may be had near  
your own home. If desired. For appointment  
write or call at a FULLER BRUSH COMPANY  
Office nearest you—at Winnipeg, Saskatoon,  
Regina, Calgary, Edmonton or Vancouver.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HONEY MILLS  
Men's Tailored-to-Measure Suits and Top Coats.  
Only the best of imported wools used; satisfac-  
tion guaranteed. Good commission; experience  
unnecessary. Honey Mills Tailoring Co., 110  
Church Street, Toronto. 38-13

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL  
wholesale to consumers high class groceries, oils  
and paints. Applicants must have own convey-  
ance. Wylie Simpson Company, Limited, Winnipeg,  
Man. 39-5

WITH VANCOUVERHEADQUARTERS, I WANT  
an associate in Alberta capable of buying finished  
livestock for coast. Continuous, steady market.  
Frank Smith, 1713-25th Avenue West, Calgary.

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN  
necessities. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier  
Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-17

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT,  
290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-5

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD  
established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office,  
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin  
St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,  
barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank  
Building, Winnipeg, Man.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, KENT BLDG., YONGE  
Street, Toronto, registered patent attorneys. Send  
for booklet.

## TAXIDERMISTRY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST,  
334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46-17

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST,  
Brandon, Manitoba. 35-7

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET,  
Winnipeg. 42-5

## STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION OF CANADA REFUNDING LOAN  
of 1924 4½ per cent. bonds due 15th October, 1944.  
at \$98. Maturing 1924 Victory bonds accepted  
at par and accrued interest. Oldfield, Kirby &  
Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 41-6

6% PER ANNUM EARNED ON GREAT WEST  
Life and other stocks, payable half yearly. Buy  
now get accrued dividend, sums \$100 and upwards.  
D. H. McDonald & Co., Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.  
Established 1887. 36-9

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARD-  
ing any security you own or are interested in.  
Investment suggestions on request. John Connor  
& Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie  
Building, Winnipeg.

SELLING—SEVEN SHARES OF U.G.G. STOCK.  
Nathan M. Howes, Millet, Alta.

## TIRES

RIDE ON AERO CUSHION INNER TIRES.  
No punctures. No blowouts. Aero Cushion Tire  
Agency, 359 Hargrave St., Winnipeg. 40-5

## TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA  
Brand," long or short Havana, Rouze, Connecti-  
cut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quessel, Parfum d'Italie,  
75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Belliveau Co.,  
Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40  
cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf,  
60 cents; Rouze and Quessel, 60 cents; postpaid.  
Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man. 40-5

## Watch Repairing

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.  
watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy  
guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

## PRODUCE

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat ..... 17-18c  
Hens, 5 lbs. and over ..... 15c  
Underweight Hens paid for according to quality  
and weight.  
No 1 Chickens, 4 lbs. and over ..... 18-19c  
Broilers, from 2 to 2½ lbs. .... 18c  
Young Turkeys, 8-12 lbs. and over ..... 18-20c  
Dressed Poultry 4c lb. above Live Poultry  
weight. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed  
until November 5. Ship now while prices are good.  
ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Atkins St., Winnipeg

## Live Hens and Chickens

## WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat, 18c; over 5 lbs.,  
15c; 4-5 lbs., 13c; under 4 lbs., in good  
condition ..... 11c  
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 18c; 4-5 lbs.,  
16c; under 4 lbs., in good condition, 15c  
Roosters ..... 8c  
Turkeys, Ducks, Geese—Let us know what  
you have to sell and we will quote you a price.  
The above prices quoted are live weight, f.o.b.  
Winnipeg. Guaranteed until November 15, inclu-  
sive. Write for crates if required.  
GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.  
91 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

## Live Poultry Prices

We guarantee for shipments up to date of next  
issue of The Guide, the following prices, live  
weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:  
Hens, over 5 lbs. .... 16c  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. .... 13-15c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. .... 20c  
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. .... 18c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. .... 16c  
Old Roosters ..... 8c  
Ducks, any age or size ..... 11c  
Turkeys, over 10 lbs. .... 17c  
Turkeys, 8 to 10 lbs. .... 16c  
Crates on request. Track accommodation.  
Reference: Any Winnipeg Broker or Wholesale  
House.

## The Consolidated Packers

POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

## LIVE AND DRESSED Poultry Prices

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	19-20c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18-19c
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16-17c
Hens, over 5 lbs.	15-16c
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.	13-14c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	10-11c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	18-19c
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 10 lbs.	16-18c
Ducks	11c
Roosters	8c

## DRESSED POULTRY

3c to 4c above Live Weight  
Prices. Ship "Dressed"  
Save on express charges and  
shrinkage losses.

Crates sent on request. Cash payments  
mailed every day. We invite you to join our  
big list of satisfied shippers.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.  
43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

## Live and Dressed Poultry

Ship to us and get Highest Market Price on day  
received. Following are current quotations for  
No. 1 stock. Ship to catch the big Thanksgiving  
market.  
Old Hens, over 6 lbs., 16-18c; 5 to 6 lbs., 14-16c  
Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., 12c; under 4 lbs., 9c  
Chickens, over 5 lbs., No. 1 ..... 17-18c  
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. .... 15-16c  
Chickens, under 4 lbs. according to grade ..... 13-15c  
Ducks, over 5 lbs., 12c Under 5 lbs., 10c  
Young Turkeys, over 9 lbs. .... 16-18c  
Young Turkeys, under 9 lbs. .... 15c  
Write for special prices on large lots of Turkeys.  
We pay 4c per lb. above live weight for dressed  
chickens and turkeys, and 3c per lb. for fowl and  
ducks. Don't send any culls as we do not pay  
for them.  
Write or wire for crates if required. Prices  
f.o.b. Winnipeg, payable by return.  
CANADIAN PRODUCE CO.  
93 LUSTED STREET WINNIPEG

## West's Freight Rate Charter

Continued from Page 9

the governor-in-council, published in  
the Canada Gazette: Provided that  
notwithstanding anything herein or in  
said subsection 5 contained, rates on  
grain and flour shall, on and from the  
sixth day of July, 1922, be governed by  
the provisions of the agreement made  
pursuant to chapter 5 of the Statutes  
of Canada, 1897" (that is, the Crow's  
Nest Pass agreement Act).

## Agreement Restored

By order-in-council this act was con-  
tinued in July, 1923, but in July of  
this year the government took no  
action in the matter, and subsection 5,  
of section 325 of the Railway Act, was  
allowed to lapse, thus automatically,  
according to the opinion of the gov-  
ernment and of parliament, and  
according to precedent set by the Rail-  
way Board, itself, bringing into full  
force the Crow's Nest Pass agreement  
as previously observed by the railways.

## Railways Discriminate

The C.P.R. did not observe the agree-  
ment as they had observed it from  
1897 to 1918, and as the Railway Board  
had interpreted it from 1904, when the  
board was created. They applied the  
agreement rates only as between points  
that were in existence on the railways  
in 1897, when the agreement was made.  
The agreement is binding only on the  
C.P.R., but competition forces the  
Canadian National to have no higher  
rates than the C.P.R., so, of course, it  
followed the latter in the fixing of  
rates. This application of the agree-  
ment gave lower rates from some  
points in the East to some points in  
the West, and against this discrimina-  
tion an appeal was made to the Board  
of Railway Commissioners.

## Board Sets Agreement Aside

Judgment on this appeal was given  
by the board on October 14. In brief,  
four of the board—Chief Commissioner  
McKeown and commissioners Boyce,  
Nantel and Lawrence—found that the  
board had the power to set aside the  
Crow's Nest Pass agreement and to  
fix rates which, in the judgment of the  
board, were fair, reasonable and not dis-  
criminatory, and that the Crow's Nest  
Pass agreement could not be accepted  
as a factor in freight rates. Accord-  
ingly they ordered the railways to re-  
store the rates which were in force on  
July 6 of this year, to discontinue the  
Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates and  
to submit, within 15 days, a new  
schedule of rates.

Assistant Chief Commissioner Mc-  
Lean, who has been with the board  
since 1908, dissented from this judg-  
ment. He affirmed that the board could

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## The Way to Reduce

My neighbor, Plimp, is fat and round, he carries seven chins, he covers many  
rods of ground, he'd fill a dozen bins. He gains a little every year about his  
waist and neck, a bushel on his running-gear, upon his arm a peck. He longs to  
relegate his weight to Hades or to Spain; it makes him sick to cogitate upon this  
yearly gain. He tries a hundred dopes per day put up in sprays or pills, each  
guaranteed to iron away his flesh-constructed hills. But every dose the fellow takes  
brings added fat to him, but still he caters to the fakes supposed to make him  
slim! He searches ads. and almanacks, and magazines galore, and pins his faith  
to varied quacks who advertise their store. Yet spite of all the growing dunce  
out-weighs a normal cow, if he was like a foot-hill once, he is a mountain now!  
"What shall I do?" he said to me the other day in town, "I'm growing broader  
than the sea, my frame is freighted down!" "What shall you do?" I dared to  
say, "I may not say it nice, but you may skid some flesh away by taking my  
advice! You do not need a thousand dopes to put yourself in trim, but DIETS  
are the biggest hopes for those who would be slim! My next advice may make you  
mad yet open up your eyes; I don't believe you've ever had enough of exercise!  
Cut down the eats, take on more work, stick to it day by day, and sure as Osman  
was a Turk your flesh will melt away!



not set aside the agreement, that it was a matter of statutory law, and that the board could not rule contrary to the law. He declared that if the board was not bound by the agreement then the legislation of 1919 and 1922 was superfluous. If the board possessed power to set aside the agreement then there had never been any necessity for action by the parliament of Canada in the matter. Commissioner Oliver agreed with Mr. McLean.

It is this decision, which reverses all

precedent set by the board on the agreement, is contrary to opinions expressed by eminent lawyers in the House of Commons, and makes a joke of the legislation of 1919 and 1922, which has provoked a storm of protest in the West, a storm that will not die down until the government takes a hand in the matter and adequately maintains the rights of these western provinces in the check on excessive freight rates provided in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.—J. T. H.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 24, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Market declined sharply early in the week on improved weather conditions and lower European markets. Later there was some reaction on big buying of the October future, apparently for export houses, to be followed later by sharp declines caused by liquidation of long wheat, a large amount of which was of speculative account. The market closed around the low point of the week. Trade is of extremely nervous character and very unsettled. Offerings are a little heavier but consist of a large percentage of off-grade grain, which has flattened the market somewhat on those particular grades. Exporters continue to report an indifferent demand for these low grades, but it is expected that after this break in values, prices now should be in line for business on a larger scale. Top grades, excepting One Northern, are retiring the open October delivery contracts, while the One Northern is comparatively scarce and continues at a premium. Coarse grains have been weak, extremely so in the case of oats and barley. Barley exporters have experienced some competition from Eastern Europe, and acceptances of their offers have not been as frequent as previously. Out-of-condition barley appeared in large quantities toward the end of the week, and prices suffered severely on account thereof. All grains appeared weak at the close today.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Oct. 20 to 25 inclusive.

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat	156	156	160	157	153	151	162	96
Dec. 150	151	152	149	146	145	145	154	93
May 132	134	135	133	130	149	157	98	

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats	60	60	60	60	57	56	63	41
Dec. 60	60	61	60	57	57	57	63	38
May 63	63	64	63	60	59	65	41	

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Barley	92	91	92	91	87	85	93	51
Dec. 89	87	89	87	83	81	90	50	
May 91	90	90	89	84	83	92	54	

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Flax	231	229	233	228	224	220	236	204
Dec. 218	217	223	218	215	212	224	197	
May 222	222	228	224	220	219	228	201	

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
Rye	124	124	126	125	117	116	129	62
Dec. 124	124	126	125	117	116	129	63	
May 128	127	130	125	122	122	132	68	

### CASH WHEAT

Oct. 20 to 25 inclusive

	20	21	22	23	24	25	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	157	157	160	158	154	152	162	96
2 N	153	153	157	154	150	148	159	94
3 N	148	148	152	149	145	143	154	88
4 N	137	138	139	135	133	133	142	82
5 N	124	125	126	119	118	118	129	76
6 N	112	113	114	109	107	108	117	69
Feed	97	98	97	92	94	96	102	66

### LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed October 24 as follows: December 4d higher at 12s 4d; March 4d lower at 12s 4d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at 44.47. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December \$1.66; March \$1.65.

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.41 to \$1.63; No. 1 northern, \$1.39 to \$1.41; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.39 to \$1.60; No. 2 northern, \$1.37 to \$1.39; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.37 to \$1.57; No. 3 northern, \$1.34 to \$1.37. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.37 to \$1.56; No. 1 hard, \$1.36 to \$1.48. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.36 to \$1.42; No. 1 hard, \$1.35 to \$1.41; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.39 to \$1.51; No. 1 durum, \$1.37 to \$1.46; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.38 to \$1.49; No. 2 durum, \$1.36 to \$1.44; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.36 to \$1.47; No. 3 durum, \$1.33 to \$1.42. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 3 yellow, \$1.02 to \$1.03; No. 2 mixed, \$1.01 to \$1.02; No. 3 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.01. Oats—No. 2 white, 45c to 45c; No. 3 white, 44c to 44c; No. 4 white, 41c to 43c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 82c to 84c; medium to good, 75c to 81c; lower grades, 69c to 74c. Rye—No. 2 \$1.18 to \$1.18. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.44 to \$2.47.

### SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle: 1,100. Market firm, active on all classes. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.25; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; canners and cutters, \$2.15 to \$2.75; bologna bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.25 to \$6.00. Calves: 900. Market 50c to 75c higher, best lights mostly \$8.50 to \$8.75. Bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.75. Hogs: 10,000. Market steady to strong. Top price, \$9.60. Bulk of prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$9.00 to \$9.50; packing sows, \$8.75 to \$9.00; pigs, \$6.00 to \$7.50. Sheep: 1,000. Market, opening sales steady, bidding 25c lower on native lambs, three decks fed lambs, \$13.50. Bulk prices follow: Fat ewes, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

October 20 to October 25, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Oct. 20	60	57	57	55	51	92	88	84	81	213	227	196	124
21	60	57	57	55	51	91	87	84	79	229	225	194	124
22	60	57	57	55	51	92	89	86	81	223	229	198	126
23	60	57	57	55	50	91	88	85	71	228	224	183	125
24	57	54	54	52	47	87	83	79	69	224	220	180	117
25	56	53	53	51	46	85	81	77	69	220	216	177	116
Week Ago	63	60	60	58	54	93	89	86	83	236	232	201	129
Year Ago	41	38	38	36	34	51	47	44	44	204	200	170	62

### WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending October 24, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 9,241; hogs, 4,337; sheep, 1,163. Last week: Cattle, 9,570; hogs, 6,981; sheep, 1,299.

Cattle receipts on this market continue light and all prices continue steady to strong. Outside markets show a little more activity, and it would now look as if the chances are for a better market on good quality cattle if the runs do not become too heavy. Prime butcher steers are bringing up to \$5.50 with a few odd ones a shade higher. Prime butcher cows up to \$3.25. Choice butcher heifers up to \$4.25, with the majority selling around \$3.50 to \$3.75. Young stock cows from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Choice veal calves \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heavy stock calves \$3.50 to \$4.00. Plain calves and bull calves from \$2.00 to \$2.50. Thin calves also thin cows with calves at foot and plain springers continue in poor demand.

Hog receipts are somewhat lighter and prices are stronger at \$9.25 to \$9.35, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs. We had the Kenton Boys' and Girls' Club hogs on the market Saturday, October 18. These graded 43 selects and 17 thick-smooths. We sold the selects at 11c, and the thick-smooths at 10c. Approximately 70 per cent. of the load graded select hogs.

The sheep and lamb market continues strong, top lambs bringing up to \$12.50; medium qualities \$8.00 to \$9.00. Light-weight butcher sheep from \$7.00 to \$8.00. Buck lambs are being discounted \$2.00 per cwt.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Prime butcher steers	4.75 to 5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.75 to 3.00
Common stockers	1.75 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium heifers	2.75 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.75 to 3.25
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	5.00 to 5.50
Choice heavy calves	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves	2.00 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

### CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts today totalled 77 cattle, 29 calves, 713 hogs and 1,434 sheep. The market is quiet, with barely enough to establish quotations. Butcher steers, good, \$4.10; heifers, good, \$3.60; cows, good, \$2.25 to \$2.80; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; calves, good, \$2.75 to \$3.85. Hogs, thick-smooths, \$8.90; select bacon, \$9.79.

### EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Market firm, receipts light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 37c, firsts 35c, seconds

26c. Jobbing extras 52c to 55c, firsts 40c to 45c, seconds 35c. Retailing extras 60c to 65c, firsts 50-55c, seconds 40c. Poultry: Live chickens, 14c to 19c, fowl 8c to 15c, ducks 11c, turkeys 14c. Dressed chickens 30c, fowl 20c, ducks 20c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW —Eggs: Market firm. Receipts very light. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 37c to 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 26c to 27c. Jobbing extras 52c to 55c, firsts 40c to 45c, seconds 35c. Retailing extras 60c to 65c, firsts 50c to 55c, seconds 40c. Poultry: Live chickens 14c to 16c, fowl 7c to 13c, ducks 8c, geese 8c, turkeys 14c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market firm. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 38c, firsts 33c, seconds 23c. Jobbing extras 48c, firsts 43c, seconds 42c. Retailing extras 50c, firsts 45c, seconds 44c. Poultry: Live chickens 12c to 15c; fowl 11c to 13c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Very little movement in egg market. Dealers quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 38c, firsts 33c, seconds 23c. Jobbing extras \$12.70 per case, firsts \$12.10 per case, seconds \$9.10 per case. Retailing extras 50c, firsts 45c, seconds 44c. Poultry—Live chickens 14c, fowl 8c to 12c.

Try The "Wildfire" Once and You'd Never Be Without It!

## A BREAD KNIFE AND A SLICER IN ONE

Invaluable for slicing fresh bread, cake, meats, tomatoes, cabbages or fruit for salads.

The knife is 12 inches long with an

8-inch blade of highly-polished steel,

set into a stained beech handle, with

three brass bolsters. In ordin-

ary use will keep sharp

for years and can be

easily resharpened

on a whet-

stone.

## A New Principle

In place of the old-fashioned straight, wavy or scalloped edge, "Wildfire" has saw-like teeth set at opposite angles. Cuts equally well on either forward or back stroke.

FREE and postpaid with your own subscription

(new or renewal) at \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five

years. With a one year subscription at \$1.00 send 50c

extra—\$1.50 in all. AGENTS—send anybody's subscription

(new or renewal—not your own), and we'll send you the

"Wildfire" knife free.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

## MEN WANTED

We want a man in each district in Western Canada, on

salary or commission, to ad-

vertise and sell a well-known brand of Stock and Poultry Remedies and Foods. This is a golden opportunity for a farmer or farmer's son during the winter months. These goods have been widely advertised for 20 years all over Canada, and are well and favorably known by every farmer. We give you full particulars on how to advise your customers to build hen-houses, how to tell the common diseases of stock and poultry, and the remedy for same; how to feed to get a production of eggs during the winter months; how to raise calves without milk. To occupy this position a man must be able to give first-class local and bank references. For full particulars apply:

Drawer No. 649, London, Ontario

## The Nor'-West Farmer

Western Canada's Pioneer Farm Journal

AND

## The Free Press Prairie Farmer

The West's Greatest Weekly Newspaper

AND

## The Western Home Monthly

Canada's Popular Magazine

AND

## A Tray Cloth Stamped in Three Colors

➡ All for \$1.75 ➡

Enough reading matter to supply your needs for the coming twelve months, and you will be delighted with the Tray Cloth which is stamped in three colors on heavy art crash and can be used as it is, or else embroidered.

This special offer is, of course, good for a limited time only, so we suggest immediate acceptance.

### USE THIS COUPON

The Western Home Monthly

Winnipeg.

Date.....

I enclose \$1.75, for which please send me *The Nor'-West Farmer*, *The Western Home Monthly* and *The Free Press Prairie Farmer*, all for one year, also *The Stamped Tray Cloth*.

Name .....

Address .....



# GET OUT OF THE RUT



All you have to do is to make up your mind to take the step that will put you on the road to Prosperity—after that it is smooth riding up the hill to success in life.

## There's a Big Pay Job Waiting For You Earn \$250 to \$500 Per Month

If you only have enough Ambition, Determination and Confidence to get started right, I will help you to succeed. You must have the ambition to work, determination to WIN, and confidence in your ability to make good. You are working **now** probably—but where are you getting? With my help, and with no more effort than you are now expending in profitless unskilled labor, you can fit yourself—in only a few short weeks, for one of the big money jobs that are always open to Hemphill-trained men.

### All You Need Is Hemphill Training

Without training you can never hope for anything better than the heart-breaking struggle for a poor existence that is the lot of the unskilled workman. **With** Hemphill training you can become a prosperous, self-respecting citizen, a credit to yourself and to your community. The Hemphill-trained man is in an enviable position. He is not effected by unemployment—he is always in demand—he enjoys steady work and good pay. You can get the training you need—by the Hemphill practical method—in a few short weeks, and ensure your future welfare.

### Hemphill Practical Courses will appeal to You

Here you can learn the Auto-Tractor Engineering, Practical Electricity, Barber Trade, Bricklaying, Plastering and Tile Setting, and many other trades paying from \$250 to \$500 per month. Learn them thoroughly by actual practice under the careful guidance of Hemphill Master Instructors of each different trade, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. The work is interesting, fascinating, and will appeal to you, for you learn by doing, and the rewards are sure and will make you eager to master the trade you have chosen. You will learn it so perfectly that you will be able to step right out and take your place alongside of the many hundreds of successful Hemphill graduates who are now earning big pay or are in business for themselves.

Attend the Hemphill School Nearest You

## Hemphill Trade Schools

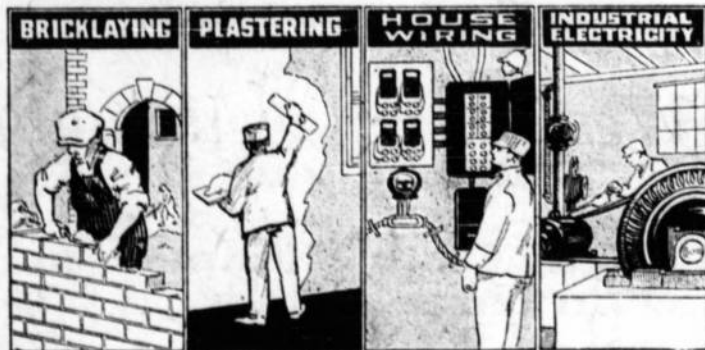
Headquarters: 580 Main Street, Winnipeg

#### ARE LOCATED AT:

CALGARY, ALTA.:  
808 Centre Street.  
REGINA, SASK.:  
1711 Rose Street.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.:  
580 Main Street.  
FARGO, N. DAK.:  
216 Front Street.

EDMONTON, ALTA.:  
10312-101st Street.  
SASKATOON, SASK.:  
119-20th Street East.  
TORONTO, ONT.:  
163 King Street West.  
VICTORIA, B.C.:  
1,308 Government Street.

VANCOUVER, B.C.:  
34 Hastings Street East.  
MONTREAL, P.Q.:  
143 St. Lawrence Street.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:  
107 Nicolett Avenue.  
DULUTH, MINN.:  
521 West Michigan Street.



### WE GUARANTEE TO TRAIN YOU

until you are placed in a position. Our National Free Employment Service will help to place you in steady employment.

### Get My Big, New Free Catalogue

It will give you complete information on all the courses taught by the Hemphill Trade Schools. It will show you how you can improve your future. It will show you the way to prosperity. Fill out the coupon and send for this book tonight. It should mark the turning point in your life, showing you the way to better things.

### MAIL THIS COUPON TONIGHT!

HEMPHILL TRADE SCHOOLS LTD., DEPT. N.,

(Address School Nearest You)

Please send me free, R. E. Hemphill's book "The Road to Prosperity" and particulars of Course of Training I have marked with X.

☐ AUTO-TRACTOR GAS ENGINEERING and Garage Work, Tire Vulcanizing, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Battery Service.

☐ ELECTRICAL COURSE, including House Wiring and Industrial Electricity.

☐ THE BARBER TRADE, also Ladies' Hair Cutting and Beauty Culture Work.

☐ MECHANICAL DENTISTRY (At present taught at our Toronto School only).

☐ BUILDING TRADES including Bricklaying, Plastering, Tile Setting.

☐ HOME-STUDY Motor and Garage Course (by mail).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

(I saw this advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide, Oct. 29).